

The Middletown Transcript

VOLUME 50 NO 52.

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY DECEMBER 21, 1918

PRICE THREE CENT

DOING GOOD WORK

Reports From The Teams on Roll Call Very Encouraging

WATKINS CO. ENROLLED 85

Reports from the Teams on the Christmas Roll Call are very encouraging. Watkins Packing Co. have enrolled their entire force of 85 employees. Wish we had more companies in Odesa.

We hear through the Red Cross clippings of a new disease in some parts of the United States if it comes your way apply to the Red Cross Rooms on High St. and you will find a sure cure; a preventive is better than a cure, so come to the rooms before it strikes you.

"I'M THRU-ENZA"
We are indebted to A. R. C. Rays, Division bulletin of the Mountain Division for the name of a new disease, "I'm Thru-enza," it is called, and its symptoms and remedy are described as follows:

With the cessation of hostilities the Red Cross is called upon to combat a new epidemic, originating this time with its own ranks. The affliction is known as "I'm-thru-enza."

The initial symptom is a sense of lassitude—a feeling of "What's the use? It's all over. Why should I work?" Steps are being taken to isolate the germ—also those who are carrying it.

The epidemic is not widespread; nevertheless an effort is being made to stem its advance.

"Cold feet" is a marked symptom. Another indication of the presence of the germ is forgetfulness (that the boys are still over there).

The victim, as a rule, cannot concentrate the mind (on knitting). The sight becomes impaired (can't see to sew).

The ears become affected (can't hear the appeals of hundreds of thousands of refugees who must be clothed, fed and housed).

Heart doesn't beat as it used to, and in advanced stage that organ apparently turns to stone.

A vaccine consisting of equal parts of tincture of I-won't-quit and Red Cross spirit, a dash of patriotism and a peck of pep is effective.

At the moment of going to press "I'm Thru-enza" has not been located in the Pennsylvania-Delaware Division, nor are we in the least apprehensive even of a sporadic outbreak of the disease, much less an epidemic.

However, no community is immune, and on the chance that a few isolated cases of "I'm Thru-enza" may crop out in this Division, we ventured to suggest first-aid treatment. Refugee garments are sorely needed abroad, and all the sweaters and socks we can get overseas by January 1st, will be gladly welcomed by our soldiers. The germ of "I'm Thru-enza" can find no lodgement in hands and fingers kept busy fashioning these needed garments and knitted articles.

Other hands not busy in this manner can find plenty to do in connection with the signing of the Christmas Roll Call. As for feet—they don't get cold in this Division!

BETHESDA CHURCH NOTES

Sunday, December 22d, 1918.

9:30 A. M. Brotherhood devotional meeting. Leader, Bro. William Kates. 10:30 A. M. Morning worship. Christmas service. Christmas sermon by the pastor. Dr. Northrup will speak on "Glad Tidings of Great Joy." Special Christmas music by the choir, Charles Stewart, chorister. In addition to the Christmas singing by the congregation, the choir will render, "Tis Christmas Time," and "Chimes of Christmas Morning."

2:00 P. M. Sunday School. Parents, your children should be in Sunday School. And you too if possible. 7:30 P. M. Evening worship with sermon by the pastor on the subject, "The Kings Glorious Highway." The choir will sing, at this service, "Come Ye From Courts of the Blest," and "Song of Christmas."

6 to 7 A. M., Wednesday, Dec. 25th. Early Christmas morning service in charge of the pastor. This is one of the best services of the year. It is for the young and the old. Don't miss it. A number of our young people have formed a Christmas choir and will meet at the church at 5 A. M. and sing "Christmas Carols" in front of the homes of the sick and shut ins. They will return and sing in front of our church before the early service. Then all will join in a service of praise and worship to Jesus who brings Good News and Great Joy to the world.

Green-Voshell Wedding

Miss Jeannette Elizabeth Voshell, the only daughter of Mrs. Gove S. Voshell, of Delaware City and Mr. Jesse W. Green, Jr., of Wilmington, formerly of Kenton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse W. Green, Sr., of Kenton, were married last Thursday evening, December 12th, at ten o'clock at the St. Georges M. E. parsonage by Rev. Ivanhoe Willis. The bride was attired in a taupe colored suit and carried brides roses. After a short trip to Washington, D. C., Mr. and Mrs. Green will be at home in Wilmington, at 922 Lombard street, where they will reside.

GRAND AND PETIT JURY

Members of the Grand Jury for next year and petit jurors to sit at the January term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Court of General Sessions and Superior Court, have been impaneled by Jury Commissioners David C. Ross and Robert D. Kemp. The new grand jurors are:

First Representative district—Jacob Scheifele.
Second—John T. Layfield and James H. Morris.

Third—John Bancroft and Leroy Harvey.
Fourth—Charles Harper.

Fifth—T. Allen Hillis and James B. Oberly.
Sixth—George H. Spackman and Robert Orr.

Seventh—Horace L. Dilworth and J. H. Lynam, Jr.
Eighth—Nathaniel Richards.

Ninth—Norris R. Wright and David Lee Rose.
Tenth—John E. Taylor and A. V. Leslie George.

Eleventh—Zachary B. Harris.
Twelfth—William T. Vale and George W. Bright.

Thirteenth—Jefferson B. Foard and Daniel Corbit.
Fourteenth—Richard Hodgson.

Fifteenth—John Beith.
Court of Oyer and Terminer jurors follow:

First Representative district—John Schuyler, Jr. and Neal Duffy.
Second—William T. Steward and William F. O'Neill.

Third—Frederick Darlington and John J. Mullin.
Fourth—George A. Fink and John A. Malone.

Fifth—Charles H. Moore and Gideon R. Denny.
Sixth—John Husbands and Arthur Smedley.

Seventh—Reuben Hall and Henry McCullough.
Eighth—Harley A. Mousley and J. Thomas Moore.

Ninth—J. Elmer Morrison and James Ring.
Tenth—Charles H. Enos.

Eleventh—Thomas O'Connell.
Twelfth—Charles Tuddend.

Thirteenth—George F. Buckson.
Fourteenth—George W. Wiggins.

Fifteenth—James R. Pryor.
Petit jurors for the Court of General Sessions and Superior Court follows:

First Representative district—Robert Armstrong, Charles F. Robinson, John Koerner and Adolph Rose.

Second—Robert Hamley, William W. Dawson, Robert W. Kramer and Frank Kennell.

Third—Ralph Ewart, Wm. F. Marsden, Frank G. Bartram and Thomas C. Fennessey.

Fourth—Charles M. Anderson, Harry Kates, Benjamin Rawnsley and John Carr.

Fifth—John H. Hickey, Andrew Hofer, Samuel Johnson and George A. Messick.

Sixth—William W. Talley and Clarence Pettidmange.

Seventh—Lewis Potts and Willard Gould.
Eighth—Howard Mitchell and J. T. Dempsey.

Ninth—Arthur Marshall and James Crow.
Tenth—Arthur M. Wise and Robert H. Tobert.

Eleventh—Wm. C. Brooks and Harry Voshell.
Twelfth—Evan Hemphill and James Housefelt.

Thirteenth—James J. Northrup and Dilworth Vandegrift.
Fourteenth—William Deakne and Jacob Hill.

Fifteenth—William Derrickson and Harry S. Woodkeeper.
Additional jurors for the Court of General Sessions and Superior Court follows:

First Representative district—Edward Donohoe.
Second—Walter Martin.

Third—William C. Devine.
Fourth—John J. Siz.

Fifth—Edward J. Hughes.
Sixth—Thomas I. Bird.

Seventh—Samuel W. Way.
Eighth—Oliver W. Eastburn.
Ninth—Daniel Stoll.
Tenth—John Berry.
Eleventh—Raymond M. Wright.
Twelfth—Herbert Morrow.
Thirteenth—Walter S. Letherbury.
Fourteenth—Andrew P. Skaggs.
Fifteenth—Joseph Warner.

Forest Church Notes

Sunday, December 22d, 1918.

Christmas Sunday!
10:30 A. M. Public worship with sermon. "The Desire of Nations."

11:45 A. M. Sunday School session.
2:30 P. M. Armstrong Chapel Sunday School.

6:45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service. Topic: "Peace on Earth" Luke 23:14. (Christmas meeting).

7:30 P. M. Evening service with sermon. "Last of all He sent unto them His Son." Special Christmas hymns will be sung, and the choir will render special Christmas anthems.

Wednesday evening, Prayer Meeting. Everyone cordially invited to attend all the above services.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

Pumpkin pies.

Frosty mornings.

Cold weather again.

Gunning season nearly over.

Everybody shopping for Christmas.

Our stores are taking on their holiday attire.

Holly and mistletoe plentiful this winter.

President Wilson has arrived in France.

John Heldmyer, Jr., has purchased the farm of Charles T. Deakne, on the road from Middletown to Odesa.

Kindly send us a dollar in advance if you want The Transcript next year. By government orders we must have our pay in advance.

Next Wednesday, December 25, being Christmas Day and a general holiday, banks and public offices will be closed, as will all places of business.

Mr. and Mrs. Emory Jarrell entertained a number of friends at their home near Vt. Pleasant Tuesday evening, for their daughter, Miss Ethel Jarrell.

To-morrow (Sunday) will be the shortest day of the year. The length of the day will be 9 hours and 16 minutes. The following day will be the same length and thereafter lengthen a minute a day.

Patrick Treacy of Baltimore, while digging a well near Chesapeake City, was caught when the well caved in on him and seriously injured. He was dug out by fellow workmen and hurried to Union Hospital, Elton. His condition is serious.

The Delaware City branch of the Red Cross has been obliged to close its work room for lack of coal. An effort was made to obtain coal from the Quartermaster's Department at Fort DuPont, until local dealers could supply them, but the request was not granted.

John Heldmyer, Jr., Real Estate Broker, North Broad street, has sold the farm just purchased from Allen Cunningham, by Thomas Lattonson and L. L. Maloney, to Mr. Charles T. Deakne. Mr. Deakne takes possession of this property January 1st, 1919.

SAVE HALF YOUR COAL!

Coal \$12.00 a ton! That's almost burning money, isn't it? Therefore, with everything else up in price about 75 or 100 per cent., you would think every housekeeper would be glad, no, delighted, to have a week's free trial of a simple fuel-saving device guaranteed to save ONE HALF of her coal, and get more heat besides!

Well, this seeming impossibility is accomplished by a very simple device made by the Preheated Air Co., of Philadelphia, called the "Savir Lid," many thousands of which are in use. It has been endorsed not only by multitudes of delighted housekeepers, but also by scientists and professional men.

Over a year ago over 80 were sold here by the New Century Club. A few are still unsold, and the Scriber for the joint benefit of the Red Cross and the Club, is selling them. He not only knows that the operation of the "Savir Lid" is based on thoroughly scientific heat principles, but what is to many persons thinking better still, has seen it in actual successful use for 18 months, and so with Mrs. Spicer's permission is selling those left with her.

Each lid weighs five pounds, and the Scriber does not wonder the ladies got tired lugging them around.

Out of the whole number sold in Middletown there has been but one failure, and that due to improper use of the lid, as the Scriber discovered by a little questioning. The party is to try again with the Scriber's help, and will surely succeed at last. One other seeming failure was in fact a proof of the lid's great efficiency. A very estimable lady in town thought because the lid made so much heat that it must be burning more coal instead of less! The reason was that this wonderful little device was burning the unconsumed gases that usually fly up the stovepipe.

It is not generally known that four-fifths of coal is gas, that is that out of five shovelfuls, four are gas which in the old way of using coal, mostly went up the flue and was lost. Stoves and chimneys differ and these and other factors sometimes cause a little trouble at first; but a very little experimenting soon shows how these difficulties can be quite overcome and the lid made in every case a complete success.

Were one of our coal dealers to advertise "\$12.00 coal for \$6.00, for one week," what a mob of eager buyers, with carts, wagons, wheelbarrows, baskets and what not besides, would besiege the place to get the precious fuel for half price! But this "Savir Lid" brings \$12.00 coal down to \$6.00, and a week's free trial will prove it. Therefore, for your own sake and sweet Charity's as well, try one. But act at once as the limited supply will not last long.

SCRIBE.

STATE AND PENINSULA

The young men of Elkton have sent out invitations to a large New Year's eve dance in the Armory.

The public school at Galena has again been closed by the health authorities on account of a second outbreak of influenza.

Nine million pounds of candy for the army has been ordered by the War Department. It will be rushed over sea in time to insure a plentiful supply for Christmas.

It was learned Monday that during the serious fire in Elkton Sunday morning the Catholic Church and the pastoral residence adjoining were broken into and robbed.

The Cecil County Board of Education has appointed Miss Nettie Stone, of Brooklyn, teacher of the commercial department at the Chesapeake City High School.

The barge building plant at Chesapeake City, owned by the Southern Transportation Company, has closed down, as the Government commandeered its lumber.

A model village is being constructed at Naaman's, on the Delaware, several miles north of Wilmington, for employees of the National Aniline and Chemical Company.

After completing contracts at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, estimated at \$12,000,000, the Maryland Dredging & Contracting Company ceased work Saturday throwing 2500 men out of employment.

Pierre Dupont has given an auto truck to the boys at the Leves Naval Base. Flange wheels have been added so that the truck can be used on the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks which run to the base from Lewes.

The Conservation Commission of Maryland reports that during the year it has had hatched and distributed in local waters the enormous total of 402,378,400 young fish, of which \$1,350,000 were distributed in Cecil and 145,607,400 in Harford county.

The premium list of the 12th Annual State Corn Show to be held in Bridgeville, January 14th to 17th, is about complete. Prof. Grantham, Secretary of the Delaware Corn Growers' Association announces that more than \$500 in cash will be awarded as premiums. In addition valuable sweepstakes will be offered.

Although this has been an unusually dry fall, the wheat fields are looking fine about Seaford. The rains of last week were very beneficial to wheat and other vegetation, and wheat will enter the winter strong, vigorous and well rooted. This condition indicates a splendid crop should spring weather conditions be favorable.

Many thousand dollars worth of property was destroyed by a fire which broke out in the Scott Fertilizer Company's plant early Sunday morning. For a time the flames threatened to take the Radnor Pulp Mills adjoining, but through the heroic efforts of the firemen the conflagration was confined to the fertilizing plant.

The annual banquet of the Delaware College Alumni Association will be held in Old College Hall, Saturday evening, February 22. This will be the first time that the banquet has been held in the college hall. At the same time there will be a memorial service for Delaware College men who have made the supreme sacrifice during the war.

The largest war garden in the United States, located between Georgetown and Selbyville, along the DuPont Boulevard, produced nearly \$6000 worth of foodstuffs this year under the direction of W. E. Tucker, of Georgetown. The garden is owned by Colonel T. Coleman DuPont. Colonel DuPont decided to plant all the ground not used by the road.

A letter just received from Dean Allan R. Cullimore indicates that he expects to return to Delaware College soon. He is now a major in the army, having been granted a leave of absence from the college. It is hoped that he will take charge of the engineering work at the college on January 3, when the new session begins. Dean Cullimore was head of the engineering department before he joined the army nearly a year ago.

In Memoriam

In loving remembrance of Edith Russell Webb, who departed this life December 19th, 1917.

When she breathed her last farewell, The stroke meant more than tongue can tell, This world seemed quite another place With the smile of her dear face.

One year has passed, our hearts are sore, As time flies on, we'll miss her more, She sleeps, we leave her in peace to rest, The parting was painful, but God knoweth best.

HUSBAND AND FAMILY.

WANTED—Single man, good milk, to handle my herd of Guernsey cows, to begin at once. Good wages, board and lodging. Also, for the coming year man and wife to carry on my farm.

JOHN C. HIGGINS,
Delaware City, Del.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mrs. A. Fogel spent Monday in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Corbit Vinyard spent Tuesday in Wilmington.

Miss Florence Pennewill spent Tuesday in Wilmington.

Miss Ruby Whitlock was in Philadelphia one day this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Manlove were Wilmington visitors Tuesday.

Misses Esther and Virginia Williams spent Thursday in Wilmington.

Misses Helen and Addie Dugan were Wilmington visitors Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Walls and son Everett, spent Tuesday in Philadelphia.

Mr. John S. Crouch, of Wilmington, called on his many friends here on Thursday.

Mrs. J. W. Merritt has been entertaining Miss Betty Goldy, of New York City.

Mrs. Nellie M. Lockwood is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Theodore Whitlock, in Wilmington.

Mrs. G. B. Pearson spent the week-end with her husband, Dr. G. B. Pearson at Elkton, Md.

Miss Mary Hutchin entertained Private James A. Haight, of Minneapolis, Minn., over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Richards, of New York City, spent the week-end with their parents here.

Mr. Philip Vinyard, of Wilmington, was the guest of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Vinyard, on Sunday.

Mrs. G. Norman Gill, of Philadelphia, is being entertained over the week-end by Mr. and Mrs. John D. Gill.

Corporal J. Carson Segelken, of Edgewood, Md., spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Segelken.

Mrs. Curtis F. Millman and daughter Dorothy, of Woodside, and Miss Viola Weber were in Wilmington on Thursday.

Dr. and Mrs. H. B. McDowell attended the annual meeting of the State Grange which was held at Dover last week.

Mrs. John B. Cleaver and little daughter Helen, have returned home after a short visit with friends in Philadelphia.

Mrs. George W. Lockwood has for her guests Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Lockwood and Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Lockwood, of Washington, D. C.

The Transcript is glad to be able to inform the numerous friends of Miss Charlotte Peverley, who has been here locally ill for several weeks at the Delaware Hospital, Wilmington, that she has recovered sufficiently to return to her home.

TOWNSEND

Mrs. Foster Deford spent Sunday in Smyrna.

Mrs. Edward Reynolds and daughter Marion visited Philadelphia the past week.

We are glad to report that Rev. L. E. Barrett's condition is very much improved.

Messrs. J. Houston and Aris Stokley, of Wilmington, visited town friends Tuesday.

Frank Bramble, of Wilmington, spent the week-end with his father William Bramble.

Miss Ethelwyn Maloney has returned home from a pleasant visit with Saulsbury relatives.

Rev. C. Collins, of Smyrna, will preach in the M. E. Church Sunday morning at 10:30.

Mrs. George M. D. Hart is spending sometime with her son Harry Hart and family in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Richardson and daughter Mrs. Ruth Harris and Barbara Harris are visiting relatives in Chester.

John Geary and wife, of Atlantic City, have returned home after a ten days stay with Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Money near town.

Mrs. Gilbert Hayden and six children who have been ill of the influenza are all improving. Mrs. W. H. Reynolds and son Junior are also improving.

OBITUARY

ELMER COATES EGGE
Elmer Coates Egge died at his home in St. Georges after a lingering illness on Thursday December 12th, aged 72 years.

The funeral services were held at his late home Monday afternoon, December 16th, and interment was made in St. Georges cemetery.

ALANORA PRICE CRAILE
Mrs. Alanora Price Craile, wife of John L. Craile, of McDonough, died at her home on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock after an illness of several months. Paralysis was the cause of her death. Deceased was in her 68th year and leaves a husband, one brother Mr. Albert Price, of this town and one sister Mrs. Elizabeth Price, who resided with her sister in Camden her death.

Funeral services will be held at her late home Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock and interment will be made in Drawers cemetery.

ODESSA

Miss Frances Davis has accepted a position in Wilmington.

Mr. Edward Rose, of Chester, visited friends in town last week.

Mr. Frank Tucker, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with relatives here.

Mrs. Willard Spicer and children are spending this week in Wilmington.

Wilbert Ward, of Philadelphia, is visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ward.

Miss Davidson, of Chesapeake City, was the guest of Miss S. Davidson this week.

Christmas service will be held in St. Paul's M. E. Church on Christmas morning at 6 A. M.

Miss Oka Wallace, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Wallace.

Mr. George Kielkopf is spending sometime in Philadelphia with his mother who is very ill.

Miss Geneva Ward, of Philadelphia, is spending sometime with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ward.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Heller attended the funeral of their niece little Grace Van Hekle near State Road last week.

Epworth League on Sunday evening at 6:45. Topic, "Peace on Earth," Christmas. Leader, Miss Alice M. Brown. Everybody welcome.

The remains of Mrs. Peachy widow of the late Samuel Peachy, of Pennsgrove, N. J., were brought to Odesa on Wednesday. Interment in St. Paul's M. E. Cemetery.

At Drawers Presbyterian Church next Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, Christmas sermon by the pastor, Rev. E. A. McLaury. The C. E. prayer meeting at night at 6:30 o'clock, followed by the evening service. Christmas music and a cordial welcome to all.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shetler of near town gave a party last Friday evening in honor of Mr. Albert Franks of Philadelphia. Piano solos were rendered and games indulged in. After a late hour refreshments of ice cream, cake and fruit were served. All present expressed themselves as having a delightful time. Those present were: Misses Edna Woodkeeper, Vida Kemmie, Evelyn Crouch, Clara Douglass, Wilhelmina Turner, Emma Wiest, Esther Baker, Messrs. Earl and Jack Franks, of Taylor's Bridge, Charles Dukes, Leo Hickey, John Ennis, William Ennis, William Roemer, William Shetler, Harry Wiest, Joseph Shetler, Mrs. George Kielkopf, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shetler.

TRIBUTE TO HILDA C. WILKIE

Friends of Miss Hilda C. Wilkie, (daughter of the Rev. Wm. J. Wilkie, Rector of St. Anne's Parish, from 1894 to 1905) and who was buried in St. Anne's Cemetery on November 19th will be especially interested in the tribute which follows. Moreover, to those who were so fortunate as to hear Miss Wilkie when she a little more than a year ago addressed the members of the New Century Club will remember her dignified presentation of her subject and recall how she threw her whole being into her work. With rare knowledge of her subject she was quick to see and prompt to act, extremely modest withal, yet possessing a charity and friendliness that invited acquaintance and gave strength to all within reach.

The following tribute to Miss Hilda C. Wilkie which appeared in the November issue of the Child Labor Bulletin.

"Members of the National Child Labor Committee will regret to learn of the sudden death on Sunday morning, November 17th, of Miss Hilda Wilkie, our Assistant Membership Secretary."

Miss Wilkie had been on the staff of the committee since 1913, a devoted, earnest worker to whom we owe the awakening of interest in many now in our membership. A graduate of Vassar, she was particularly happy in her approach to college women, and at the time of her death was working out details for a general enlistment of College graduates in a work so fundamental to an educated democracy."

Miss Wilkie was at her desk on Thursday morning hard at work, and on Sunday we were shocked to learn of her sudden death. A young woman of refinement, culture and earnest purpose, she devoted her life to the well-being of others with rare grace and modesty. We desire through these columns to extend to the stricken family that kind of sympathy best expressed in added devotion to the cause which so fully enlisted her affections and energies."

Dr. V. P. Northrup Invited Back
At the Third Quarterly Conference, of Bethesda M. E. Church, held at the Church, December 9, 1918, District Superintendent Rev. Dr. W. A. Wise in charge, the Pastor, Rev. Dr. V. P. Northrup was unanimously invited to return, as Pastor for the next Conference year.

Ajax and Pennsylvania Auto Tires 10 per cent. discount on (2) two or more tires. Offer good for 30 days.

HENRY D. HOWELL.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH

Special Services Arranged For Christmas Day

BABIES HOSPITAL OFFERING

PRESIDENT WILSON FRANCE'S GUEST

Party Has Tumultuous Welcome at Brest.

MARKS HISTORIC EPOCH

Imposing Sight As Warships in Pagant Pass Up Narrow Strait, With Cheers Ringing From Both Shores.

Brest.—President Wilson landed in France amid a demonstration of popular enthusiasm and national sympathy such as rarely, if ever, has been accorded the head of a foreign government visiting France.

The landing of the President was not only a remarkable spectacle, with a notable naval pageant for its background, but it also marked the first entry of an American President into personal contact with Europe and its affairs.

Although the Presidential fleet arrived at Brest shortly after noon it was not until after three o'clock that President and Mrs. Wilson debarked on a harbor boat and set foot on the soil of France. Vast crowds watched the trip ashore and the fleets of warships roared a salute as the last stage of the journey was accomplished.

On the harbor boat going ashore the President was seen standing on the upper deck with Jules J. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States, who pointed out the historic walls and monuments of the ancient city.

As the boat touched the pier the French and American guards of honor presented arms and the strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner" mingled with the cheers of the great multitude.

Mrs. Wilson came up the gang plank with General Pershing. She carried a large bouquet and as she passed the American Army nurses they handed her an American flag, which she bore proudly.

President Wilson drove through the cheering crowds, the frantic ovation continuing until he reached the railway station.

A singular feature of the welcome to the President was the suppressed interest of the German prisoners at Brest. It was evident that their interest in the visitor was as keen as that of the huge crowd thronging the town, but the authorities kept these Germans in the background.

Among those who lined the route to the station were delegations of patriotic societies and other organizations and throngs of people from the neighboring localities, attired in gala Breton costumes.

The first to greet the President, besides the French ministerial representatives, were Andre Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, the mayor of Brest, Ambassador Sharp, Colonel E. M. House, General John J. Pershing and General Tasker H. Bliss.

The arrival was the culmination of an imposing naval spectacle, which began as the Presidential fleet rounded the outer capes, then passed the entrance forts and moved majestically into the harbor, where the *Georges Washington* anchored at the head of a long double column of American dreadnoughts and destroyers and the units of a French cruiser squadron.

WASHINGTON.

The Administration embarked upon a definite policy of government ownership and operation of the wire lines of the country. Representative Moon, of Tennessee, introduced a joint resolution to make permanent the existing control and possession of the telephone and telegraph systems.

Louis Garthe appeared before the Senate Committee and showed that the editorial he had written for the *Courier* were loyal in tone, and was assured by members of the committee of their belief in his loyalty.

Ships with aggregate carrying capacity of 800,000 tons have been designated to be turned over by the Army Quartermaster Department to the Shipping Board for return to trade routes.

Resignation of the Cotton Distribution Committee of the War Trade Board headed by Charles J. Brand, and revocation of all regulations established by the committee, was announced.

Upon the recommendation of General Pershing and with the approval of President Wilson, Secretary Baker awarded the Distinguished Service medal to General Peyton C. March.

Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph and Cable Company, has been placed in charge of all marine cable systems of the United States.

PEACE CURES SHELL SHOCK.

More Than 2,000 Soldiers Recover At The News.

Washington.—More than 2,000 American soldiers in France, suffering from shell shock, were cured by news of the signing of the armistice, Surgeon General Ireland told the Senate Military Committee, the General said, all except about 300 were well almost immediately. "It was the greatest experience in psycho-therapeutics known," the committee was told.

AMERICANS HOLD POLA.

Squadron Takes Command Of Austrian Naval Base.

Amsterdam.—An American squadron has arrived at Pola, formerly one of the principal Austrian naval bases, and has taken over the command of the port. Yugoslav war vessels in the harbor have hoisted the American flag according to a telegram from Lajbach, reporting the arrival of the Americans.

CONFIDENCE IN PRESIDENT WILSON

French Press A Unit In Kindly Praise.

ITALY EAGER FOR HIS VISIT

Home Paper Sees In Him Hopes For Better World—Hour Of Justice Here, Says Madrid Organ.

Paris.—The friendliness of the welcome given President Wilson and the cordial tone of the speeches delivered at the luncheon in the Palace of the Elisee were dwelt upon by the newspapers Sunday. L'Homme Libre declares that Saturday's manifestation was a triumphant welcome to a great man.

The presence of President Wilson in France, says the Petit Journal, is an assurance of the practical and assiduous cooperation of two great democracies in the world in the pursuit of the same ideals.

"The speech of President Poincare," the Journal comments, "was not only a magnificent piece of oratory, but also set forth the problems of the Peace Conference, asserting that peace demands justice and security. The reply of President Wilson was tactful. French public opinion will be particularly grateful to him for the tribute which he paid to our long sufferings. Justice, of which President Wilson has made himself the champion, will know how to safeguard the settlement of all accounts."

President Wilson, in full agreement with all the Allies, declares the Matin, wants a peace of justice and security. The welcome given him by the people of Paris, it adds, voted confidence in him for the future, while thanking him for the past.

The Petit Journal quotes President Wilson as making the following remark to General Pershing:

"I expected a cordial welcome, but I never could have dreamed of the sincere welcome Paris gave me. I am greatly pleased."

Italy Eager To Welcome Wilson.

Rome.—In huge headlines the Italian press welcomes President Wilson to Europe. The editorials praise the President's course during the war, the Epoca declaring:

"No man in Europe since Napoleon has been more popular than President Wilson, and no one has been more loved. He is loved today by those who once hated him and scoffed at him. They see in him hopes for a better world."

Italy is awaiting impatiently official announcement of the President's itinerary when he comes to Rome. Workmen are busy day and night erecting arches, flags and stands in the various streets.

Say Hour Of Justice Has Struck.

Madrid.—All the newspapers here, regardless of opinions and sympathies, welcome the arrival in Europe of President Wilson.

"President Wilson is the most humane man of the century," says the *Heraldo*. "His presence in Europe means that the hour of justice has struck."

The *Diario Universal* declares that President Wilson is a citizen of the world and that to Spaniards he is a citizen of Spain.

CHRISTMAS WITH PERSHING.

President Wilson Likely To Visit The American Army Of Occupation.

Paris.—It is entirely likely that President Wilson, during his visit to German troops, will set foot upon German soil, as he is being urged by the American military officials to visit the Third Army of Occupation.

It is no secret that Mr. Wilson desires in every possible way to show his appreciation of what the American Expeditionary Forces have done. He is, therefore, sure to visit all units he can reach in the time allotted for the inspection.

Upon being told that it would be impossible to dispose of any diplomatic work during the Christmas holiday the President practically agreed to spend Christmas with the American forces, probably at General Pershing's headquarters.

BERLIN'S LABOR TROUBLES.

350,000 Workmen Now Reported Out On Strike.

London.—The strike in Berlin has reached serious proportions, according to a dispatch received here from Amsterdam. Only two newspapers are being published, and these as small leaflets. It is said that 350,000 workmen are out.

FLU PATIENT KILLS DOCTOR.

Physician Shot By Man Who Later Tried Suicide.

Chicago.—Dr. Joseph S. Gentile died as the result of a bullet wound inflicted by a patient, Charles Ganero, supposed to have been delirious and ill of influenza. The patient tried to shoot himself, but was disarmed and arrested.

BERLIN PAPERS CHANGE FRONT

Plead They Were Deceived When They Attacked President.

Berlin.—Dispatches reporting arrival of President Wilson in Paris are displayed prominently by the Berlin newspapers. The President's utterances are being scanned carefully. Newspapers, which formerly were foremost in attacking the President's policies, now plead that they were deceived.

A LARGER NAVY URGED BY BADGER

Tells House Committee of General Board's Plan.

GROWTH TO BE STEADY

Fleet Needed For Merchant Marine—Duty Of Making League Of Nations Effective Will Fall On Navy.

Washington.—Neither the end of hostilities nor proposal for a League of Nations has altered the policy of the general board of the navy in regard to making the American Navy second to none in the world. Rear-Admiral Charles J. Badger, chairman of the executive committee of the board, told the House Naval Affairs Committee that the navy should be equal to that of any other nation by 1925 and urged that sufficient appropriations be made this possible be made by Congress.

"The General Board believes that under the present world conditions and the conditions likely to obtain in the future," Admiral Badger said, "the United States Navy should steadily continue to increase. Ultimately it should be equal to the most powerful maintained by any other nation of the world. Year by year development should be made as consistent with the facilities of the country, but the limit above defined should be attained not later than 1925."

"Navies must be the principal support of a League of Nations, and the United States, from its wealth, influence and power, will be called upon to contribute a large share of the international police force to render such league effective."

The duty of the navy in the future, the Admiral said, will be not only to guard the country against invasion, but to protect as well the great merchant marine now being built.

"Sea power will always remain a factor of vast importance in international relations," Admiral Badger declared. "The great naval lesson of the war has been that the nation possessing the most powerful navy was able in a few weeks to drive the German merchant's flag from the seas and to keep open her own trade routes, and yet, when the war commenced, Germany possessed the second best navy in the world. It proved to be not good enough. The blockade which she was not able to break was the greatest contributing cause of her ultimate collapse."

Competition of the three-year building program authorized in 1916 and which was halted to build anti-submarine craft was recommended by Admiral Badger. Work has not yet been started on six battleships, six battle cruisers, two scout cruisers, nine fleet submarines, two destroyer tenders and one fleet submarine tender, he declared. Lack of ships of this type, he declared, would have been fatal to the United States if it had been fighting the war alone.

Admiral Badger said that before the armistice was signed requiring Germany to surrender the greater part of its navy the General Board had recommended a six-year building program to include 12 super-dreadnoughts and 16 battle cruisers, but added that immediate necessities would be met by the three-year building program recommended by the Secretary of the Navy. This program will add 16 battle cruisers to the six already authorized, he said, and at the same rate of authorization would make a total of 19 by 1925. Great Britain now has 13 of these vessels built or building, he said, and it is estimated she will have 19 or 20 by 1925.

PIEZ TO SUCCEED SCHWAB.

Chief Of Emergency Fleet Corporation Former General Manager.

Washington.—Formal announcement was made by the Shipping Board that Charles Piez has been elected Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, to succeed Charles M. Schwab, who resigned last week. Mr. Piez has been vice-president and general manager of the corporation.

FLIGHT OVER THE ANDES.

Chilean Aviator Second To Perform The Great Feat.

Santiago, Chile.—Lieutenant Godol, a Chilean aviator, flew across the Andes Mountains in an airplane. He used a Bristol machine, which had been donated by the British government. Lieutenant Godol is the first Chilean and the second man recorded as crossing the Andes by airplane.

LAST YANK PRISONER FREE.

560 Pass Through Switzerland To Rest Camp.

Geneva.—The last contingent of American prisoners from Germany, numbering 560, left here for Vichy, where they will rest before leaving for home. The contingent consists mainly of men from Georgia and Indiana. All the troops were deeply touched by the reception accorded them by the Swiss people, who loaded them with gifts and flowers.

FOR HIGHER WAGES.

Treasury Department Asks Increased Appropriation.

Washington.—In asking Congress for an increased appropriation for \$10,000,000 to \$11,385,464 for defraying the cost of collecting custom revenues, Secretary McAdoo said that he wished to increase the wages of inspectors, examiners, guards, packers, weighers and laborers in the 1920 fiscal year.

5-YEAR CONTROL URGED BY M'ADOO

Would Have U. S. Operate Railroads Until 1924.

WOULD PERMIT FAIR TRIAL

Says Roads Must Be Operated In Unsettled Condition In Next Year Or Two Unless Status Is Materially Changed.

Washington.—Extension of the period of government control of railroads for five years, until January 1, 1924, was recommended to Congress by Director General McAdoo. Advantages of this, Mr. McAdoo said, are that it would take the railroad question out of politics for the present, give time for carrying out an extensive program of improvements, and provide opportunity for a fair test of unified control to indicate the permanent solution of the railroad problem.

"The President has given me permission to say that this conclusion accords with his own view of the matter," Mr. McAdoo concluded.

The letter was addressed to Senator Smith, of South Carolina, and Representative Simms, chairman, respectively, of the Senate and House Interstate Commerce Committees. Mr. McAdoo explained that to continue government operation for 21 months after formal declaration of peace under present conditions would mean disruption of morale among employees and officers and could not enable the government to go ahead with improvements and purchase of equipment. Another alternative, the prompt return of the railroads to private control, without legislation to permit elimination of the old wasteful competition, would be "hurtful alike to the public interest and to the railroads themselves," he said, and the difficulty of obtaining immediate legislation providing a permanent solution is apparent.

"There is one, and to my mind, only one, practicable and wise alternative," Mr. McAdoo continued. "And that is to extend the period of Federal control from the one year and nine months provided by the present law to five years, or until the first day of January, 1924. This extension would take the railroad question out of politics for a reasonable period. It would give composure to railroad officers and employees. It would admit of the preparation and carrying out of a comprehensive program of improvements of the railroads and their terminal facilities which would immensely increase the efficiency of the transportation machine. It would put back of the railroads the credit of the United States during the five-year period so that the financing of these improvements could be successfully carried out. It affords the necessary opportunity under proper conditions to test the value of unified control, and the experience thus gained would of itself indicate the permanent solution of the railroad problem."

SIX KILLED ON CRUISER.

Thirty Also Injured By Explosion Of Coal Dust On The Brooklyn.

Washington.—Six men of the crew of the armored cruiser Brooklyn were killed and 30 others injured, some seriously, in an explosion of coal dust aboard the vessel last Monday at Yokohama, Japan, where she was coaling. The Navy Department was so informed in a dispatch from the commanding officer of the Asiatic fleet, of which the Brooklyn was flagship.

2,600 YANK PRISONERS FREED.

Leave Camp Restatt For Switzerland.

Berlin.—Twenty-six hundred American prisoners of war interned at Camp Restatt left there for Switzerland. Two hundred other Americans who have been scattered in various camps in Germany are leaving Germany by way of Holland and Denmark. It is expected that the last of the Americans will be out of German camps by the middle of this week.

NAVY TO RELEASE 174,000 MEN.

850,000 Will Be Needed To Man Warships Next Year.

Washington.—Three hundred and fifty thousand men will be needed to man the navy during the coming year. In giving this estimate Secretary Daniels said there are at present close to 524,000 men in the navy, leaving a surplus of 174,000 to be released by July 1. The Secretary said the process of reduction would be carried through as rapidly as possible, with consideration for the convenience of the service.

U. S. SHIPS TO ADRIATIC.

Admiral Benson Sends More Destroyers.

Paris.—Admiral Benson has ordered three more American destroyers to the Eastern Adriatic. They will join the American naval forces, including the scout cruiser Birmingham and 36 submarine chasers, already there under Admiral Bullard.

EUROPEAN SITUATION.

The legislative council of New South Wales has adopted a resolution asking that the German colonies be permanently incorporated within the British empire.

Adolphe Joffe, former Bolshevik minister to Germany, admits having been engaged in propaganda with the connivance of German Socialist leaders.

The city of Coblenz passed under the complete military control of the American Army of Occupation.



HEROES BACK FROM BIG WAR ZONES

Six Transports Bring 7,740 Men of Valor Home.

MANY SICK AND WOUNDED

The Calamares Arrives At New York With Large Detachment Of Overseas Naval Forces Since The Signing Of The Armistice

New York.—Welcomed home as heroic sons of the nation, 7,740 soldiers, sailors, marines and aviators representing nearly every state in the Union, entered fog-bound New York Harbor on six large transports from European ports. The tales these men told about one another were narrations of American high courage on French battlefields, on the open seas, and in the air above France and England.

Hundreds of the men maimed for life by wounds received in some of the war's heaviest fighting, were hurried to hospitals and the others went to camps, where they will be demobilized.

Some had left America as scarcely more than boys, but they came back as men, either wounded or sound. The wounded included soldiers who had walked with crutches when their ships sailed from Europe and who, made exultant by their home-coming, tossed their props aside and declared themselves "cured" as if by the miracle of their return. Here was a man with a jaw shot away, and happy in his expectation of rejoining his wife and children. There was a man with both feet gone, amputated by surgeons after the bones had been splintered by German shells in the bloody Argonne forest, but glad, he said, that he had served country and flag regardless of the cost of himself. Other men had met with a different misfortune; these were unable to discern the torch which the Statue of Liberty held high above the busy harbor and moving transports. And there were others who could not hear the port's whistles and the air raid sirens which shrieked their welcoming demonstration. Many of these men had eaten their Thanksgiving dinners on shipboard and were glad they were back in time to have their Christmas dinners in their homes.

All who returned were not in military or naval service as actual fighters. There were Young Women's Christian Association girls who had suffered from gas poisoning. Young Men's Christian Association workers who had strengthened soldiers' morale while under fire and chaplains who had risked their lives and aided American contingents in destroying German machine-gun nests. Of these stories without number were told by troops who themselves had survived the war's dangers and spoke modestly of that fact.

KRUPPS TO ARTS OF PEACE.

Big German Munition Works Seek Non-War Contracts.

Amsterdam.—The directors of the Krupp munition works have announced their intention to transform the plant into a factory devoted to the arts of peace and have requested the workers there to make proposals for the manufacture of peace materials, according to the Cologne Gazette.

TO AVERT WAR.

Pressure To Be Brought On Chile And Peru.

Washington.—All South American countries have been asked by the United States to join in its suggestion to Pan-American unity demand an amicable settlement of their controversy over the provinces of Tacna and Arica. Acting Secretary Polk, of the State Department, announced this, explaining that it had been erroneously reported that Argentina alone had been approached on the subject.

FLYERS TO CROSS COUNTRY.

Five Army Aviators On Way To Atlantic Seaboard.

Washington.—Authority was granted by the War Department to Major Albert D. Smith, commanding a squadron of five army airplanes, which left San Diego, Cal., Wednesday for El Paso, Texas, to continue the trip to the Atlantic seaboard if possible. If the trans-continental flight is made it will be the first by a military aircraft formation.

WERE PRISONERS OR RAIDERS.

500 Americans And Others Arrive At A Danish Port.

London.—Five hundred Americans, Englishmen and others, a majority of the party being members of the crews from the ships captured by the German commerce raiders Moewe and Wolf, have arrived at Aarhus, a seaport of Denmark, from Germany, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

AMERICAN TROOPS ARRIVE IN COBLENZ

French General Reaches Berlin to Direct Prisoners.

BRITISH ARMY AT RHINE

Haig's Men Being Cordially Treated By Germans—Few Signs Of Revolution In Border Territory.

Washington.—General du Pont, of the French Army, has arrived in Berlin, according to advices received here, and has established his headquarters in the Palace formerly occupied by the French Embassy. General du Pont has been entrusted with the transport and repatriation of French prisoners held in Germany.

General Pershing's report on the line reached by the American Army of occupation in Germany says:

"Units of the Third American Army north of Boms advanced Monday, reaching the line Meckenheim-Kempenich South of Kempenich our lines remained unchanged."

Huns Announce Yanks' Progress.

Amsterdam.—The American forces advancing toward the Rhine will reach Coblenz Monday, according to a message from Berlin, quoting a representative of the German Foreign Office, who has just returned there from Treves.

The correspondent of the *Matin* says he is convinced that this behavior on the part of the Germans is for the purpose of cajoling the Allies and is carried out on instructions from the higher authorities.

To Shift French Troops.

Paris.—General Mangin will enter Mayence (Mainz), the French bridgehead on the Rhine, this week at the head of the Thirtieth and Forty-third Infantry Divisions, each unit of which has been cited for bravery.

In order to meet the wishes of various units which desire to enter Alsace-Lorraine and the Rhine provinces, the Government has decided, according to the *Echo de Paris*, to change from time to time the troops in the occupied region. French troops will be sent to the Rhine bridgeheads and into the Palatinate and also into the American sphere of occupation. These troops will be relieved later by other units.

The French army of occupation is being received everywhere in Rhenish Prussia in an obsequious manner, according to newspaper correspondents with the army. They report that shop windows have tri-colored cockades and that in hotels the orchestras play French tunes.

British Nearing Cologne.

London.—British advanced troops reached the River Rhine, between Godesberg and Cologne, Field Marshal Haig announced in reporting the progress of the British army of occupation.

The Belgian forces aiding in the occupation of German territory have reached the Rhine. Cavalry units of the Belgian Army, it was announced today, have progressed to Urdingen, on the Rhine, 12 miles northwest of Dusseldorf.

The German population west of the Rhine becomes more cordial in its attitude toward the British as Field Marshal Haig's troops move eastward, according to an undated dispatch from the correspondent of the *Daily Mail* with the British Army.

SPAIN BREAKS WITH BERLIN.

Ambassador At German Capital Relieved Of Functions.

Madrid.—A decree relieving Polo de Bernabe, the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin, from the functions of his office, is published in the *Official Gazette*.

A Madrid dispatch printed by La Liberté, of Paris, Sunday reported that the Spanish Premier intended to expel the German Ambassador, Prince von Ratibor and members of his staff who have been engaged in spying and supporting agitation against the Spanish royal family.

POLISH ARMY GOES TO DANZIG.

Division From America Will Occupy Posen And Silesia.

Amsterdam.—Polish-American divisions, according to a well-informed source, says the Warsaw correspondent of the *Weser Zeitung* have embarked at Havre for Danzig, in West Prussia with the intention of occupying the provinces of Posen and Silesia. The headquarters of the Polish-American troops, according to this information, will be at the town of Posen.

TO EXTEND ARMISTICE.

Plenipotentiaries Will Meet In Treves December 12.

Berlin.—Mathias Erzberger, head of the German armistice delegation, announced that the French Government has requested the German army command to designate plenipotentiaries to confer regarding the prolongation of the armistice. The delegates will meet at Treves.

NO SOLDIER PUT TO DEATH.

12,357 Were Brought Before General Court-Martial.

Washington.—Not a single member of the American Army has been put to death since the beginning of the war because of the commission of a purely military offense. Major General Crowder, Judge-Advocate General, declared in his annual report to Secretary Baker. General Crowder said this fact is the outstanding feature of his report.

LACE COMES BACK

Decoration for Frocks Promises Wide Popularity.

There is no attempt to relieve the neckline of Evening Gowns when They Are Deeply Decollete.

By this time it is quite apparent to the casual observer, states a fashion writer, that old lace has come into its own again and that there is a revulsion of feeling against the severe neck line except by women who know they look extremely well in such severity. It is not especially trying when the decollete is square, but when round, or V-shaped it takes a woman with remarkably regular features to



An Oriental Frock for Dinner and Theater, of Bright Blue Satin and Black Thread Lace. The Bodice is of the latter. The Girdle is Caught by a Plaque of Colored Beads.

carry it off. This refers to day frocks. There is no attempt to relieve the neckline of evening gowns when they are deeply decollete, as the bodice is rarely of heavy or opaque material.

The introduction of an afternoon frock, which now means a frock worn for lunch as well as tea, but not for the ordinary purposes of shopping or patriotic work, with a deep U-shaped decollete half filled in with a flat ruffle of lace, has met with sufficient popularity to insure a reasonable measure of success, and one hears on every side the expression of pleased acceptance with a fashion that gives one a chance to have the face softened.

Against this judgment there are a host of objectors who insist that the severe neckline is smart and that the other is out of the picture, but as soon as enough well-dressed women adopt the advancing method then she who is out of the picture will be in it. It is merely a question of the eye. We are the victims of visual familiarity with objects. Otherwise there would not be that complete change in the fashions which occurs season in and out.

MITTENS ARE IN GAY COLORS

Woolen Hand Coverings Are Seen in Large Variety; Often Match Scarf or Cap.

One reason put forward for the vogue for mittens is that one cannot carry a muff and carry a bag, and every patriotic woman simply must carry a bag these days. Another rea-

HOW TO DEEPEN SKIRT HEM

Use Band Insertion-Wise Between Bodice and Skirt Instead of Fabric Belt.

Hems are quite, quite deep this season, you have very probably noticed. The question is, though, how deepen the hem of last year's frock and still have a skirt of the desired length? Here is one way for the needleworker to answer that question in a novel, practical way.

Using fluted cotton or some left-overs of wool and either an elaboration on the chain stitch or the filet stitch, make a crocheted band two or three inches wide, according to the desired length of the skirt. Use the band insertion-wise between bodice and skirt instead of the usual fabric belt. In contrasting color it is the most effective thing you ever saw. Further elaborated with wooden beads, as one very expensive model was, the result is doubly effective. The beads were stitched in with matching silk after the insertion was entirely finished.

BLACK VEILS ARE PREFERRED

Color Takes Lead for Universal Becomingness—Blue Also a Strong Favorite With Women.

The possibilities of the veil are practically unlimited. Chosen with care with regards to color, size and design, a veil has power to make even the plainest woman startlingly attractive. On the other hand, a veil can make a really pretty woman hopeless.

Perhaps the most important consideration is color. Black must take the lead for universal becomingness. After that comes blue; but it must be quite a dark blue, and preferably of a coarse undotted mesh. The blue veil is becoming to blonde and brunette alike, and is wonderfully effective in suggesting fineness and clearness of skin. Most trying of all though, is the white veil. Only she who knows her type to perfection and has proved the becomingness of the white veil for her attempt it. But brown veils for charming red heads by all means!

As to size or shape, the unimpeachably groomed person may go in for the

DUVETYN COAT FOR SERVICE



This effective and serviceable duvetyn coat will appeal strongly to many. Who can resist the immense beaver collar and the "triple" pockets?

son, and one that holds true of the woman of moderate income, is that fur is high and a new muff is out of the question. Then a lot of women are doing outdoor work who never did it before. They are exposed to the cold nipping air of morning and evening on their way to and from volunteer or paid work. They drive automobiles and "conduct" street cars and act as messenger boys and collect bills, and for this work they need to have a protection for their hands that is more substantial than the kid glove or fabric glove of other days.

Hence the mitten! The prediction was made some months ago that the smartly dressed woman would be wearing shaggy angora gloves and mittens and some people shrugged their shoulders and felt sure that there was nothing that would tempt the well-dressed woman away from the conventional kid. Surely the fact that they had almost doubled in price would not have this effect on the woman who took dressing seriously. But the vogue has come, and where well-dressed women are seen in outdoor attire there one also sees woolen gloves and woolen mittens. They are made in the gayest colors, often to match a woolen scarf or cap, and as the season advances they will be even more in evidence than they are now.

Buttoned Hems.

While the smart skirt this season promises to be ankle length, the necessary economy in material is reached by making it on straight and narrow lines, two or three buttons unstuffed at the bottom, giving the added width to facilitate walking. There will also be a tendency, by opening or closing the collars, to make an afternoon gown answer two purposes for street or house wear.

Morning Jacket.

Dotted Swiss is as charming for morning jackets as for the more elaborate rest robes. Its crispness is a joy and it responds beautifully to careful laundering. An excellent way of making a sensible and comfortable morning jacket is to proceed exactly as one would for a shirtwaist and fit the upper part just as carefully. Cut off an extra length at the waistline, add a straight-around belt as wide as is desired, gather the bottom of the shirtwaist part to this belt and along the other edge of the belt sew a frill of material. The sleeves may be as elaborate or as simple as one wishes, and there may be added a deep collar in the back, cut away to a point in front to be quite comfortable.

Lace in Milk.

To clean lace, first wash as usual in a lather of soap and water. Let the lace get quite dry, then put it in sufficient cold milk to cover it. Boil it up in a cloth and iron with quite moist. Lace treated in this way comes out a lovely creamy color just like new.

long flowing veil, hanging loose from the face. But the average woman, if she would look her triggest best, must have her veil snug.

Unbeautifying splashy scrolls of the all-over kind are usually not the choice of the carefully dressed woman, no matter how modish the pattern. The same thing is true of dots. Dots well spaced on a veil carefully arranged have a positive fascination. But you know the funny side of a dot misplaced, don't you?

Of interest to women. More than 6,000 women served as drivers and aids in the American Red Cross motor corps service. The khaki uniform was discarded and a new one of Red Cross Oxford gray substituted.

The first girl "bell hops" in Montana have been engaged at a hotel in Missoula, where the innovation has made a profound sensation among the ranchers and cowboys. Of the 30,000 women enrolled in the department of nursing of the Red Cross 700 have been assigned to the federal public health bureau, or to Red Cross service in this country.

DAIRY

EVAPORATED MILK FOR ARMY

Federal Food Inspectors Watch Factories Making Product—Much Being Shipped Overseas.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Federal food inspectors of the United States department of agriculture are giving special attention to factories where milk is condensed or evaporated for use of the allied armies and for consumers at home. Condensed or evaporated milk is a most important article of food even in peace times. It is used by bakeries and confectioneries, and in feeding babies and the sick, as well as being used as a general substitute for fresh milk wherever the raw milk cannot be obtained in sufficient quantity or purity.

In time of war, evaporated milk becomes a necessity, because it can be transported with ease and will keep a reasonable time under conditions where it is impossible to obtain or keep fresh milk. As much as 80 per cent of the output of many large factories is being shipped overseas for the use of the allied armies.

Inspectors examine the sanitary condition of factories where milk is condensed or evaporated, sterilized and canned. Samples of the raw milk as received at the factories are taken for analysis by chemists and bacteriologists to see that it is clean and wholesome and that it possesses the proper proportion of butterfat and other ingredients. The processes of evaporation, sterilization, and canning are studied; samples of the finished evaporated product are taken for examination in order that it may be determined whether the evaporated milk has been condensed to the proper consistency, contains the right food elements, and is clean and wholesome. The contents of the cans are weighed and compared with the amount stated on the labels. The labels on the cans are critically studied to see that there is no misbranding or false statements made regarding the quantity, the quality, or the strength of the evaporated milk.

Inspectors of the various states co-operate with the federal food inspectors in this work. The federal food and drugs act applies only to shipments of foods that enter interstate or foreign commerce. State inspectors have jurisdiction over products made and sold wholly within the state.

The joint authority of the federal and state inspectors often enables them, working together, to correct abuses which either working alone could not reach. Adulterated or misbranded condensed milk, when shipped into interstate or foreign commerce, may be seized under the federal food and drugs act, and the manufacturer or other responsible party may be prosecuted under the criminal sections of the law. The state food inspectors have authority, under the law of some states, to require insanitary factories to close until put into sanitary condition.

Evaporated or condensed milk, as defined for the guidance of the officials in enforcing the food and drugs act, must be made from whole, fresh, clean milk, and contain not less than 25.5 per cent of total solids, and not less than 7.3 per cent of milk fat.

BEST FEED FOR DAIRY COWS

With Minimum Amount of Grain Substitutes Must Be Furnished—Legume Hay Favored.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

To feed the dairy herd well, with the minimum of grain, substitutes must be furnished for at least part of the grain. With a good pasture during



Field of Soybeans, a Good Home-Grown Feed—Rich in Protein for Dairy Cows.

the entire summer and with rich corn silage and first-class legume hay for winter feeding, good dairy cows will yield a heavy flow of milk at a minimum of cost. Clover, alfalfa, cowpea, soybean, velvet bean or other legume hay, when fed with good silage, will maintain a medium production of milk at a relatively low cost. Under ordinary farm conditions it is not to be expected that legume hay will take the place of the entire grain ration, but if it is substituted in part, large quantities of grain will be released for human food.

More Dairy Cows Needed. There is need of more dairy cows. Many farm homes are not now amply supplied with milk, butter and cream. These are our best and most important foods.

Water and Salt Needed. The cows must be supplied with plenty of water, and given free access to salt.

No Place for Other Stock. Other live stock should not be starved with dairy cows.

FOR BETTER ROADS

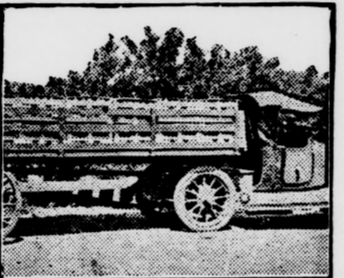
HEAVY STRAIN ON HIGHWAYS

Roads That Stand Traffic in Normal Times Now Called Upon to Withstand Motortrucks.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Apparently the point has been reached where the demands of traffic have exceeded the strength of the average road to meet them. Highways designed to withstand the pounding of ordinary loads, that have stood up under imposts they were intended to sustain, no longer appear to be adequate to meet the present, day conditions. Congestion on our railways, possibly more acute in some sections than in others, has put upon our roads a transportation burden never expected and consequently not provided for by the engineers who designed the highway systems of the states. Roads have been designed with the same care as given to other structures and with the same regard for the purposes for which they were constructed and the burdens they were called upon to bear. Widespread failure is demonstrative of the fact that roads cannot carry unlimited loads. Their capacity is limited. If it is exceeded habitually and constantly, then they cannot survive.

The products of our farms and of our factories must be moved. The wants of our urban dwellers must be met. But the needs of our country involved in this great conflict are paramount to the needs of single communities, and thus when avalanches of freight destined to fill the greater necessity made imperative the partial closing of our vast system of rail transportation to the smaller, the relief appeared to be in the motortruck and the highway. Single light units expanded



Motortruck With Load of Farm Produce.

into great fleets, then grew into heavier units that, in turn, developed into long trains. From horse-drawn vehicles with concentrated loads of probably three tons at most, traveling at the rate of four miles an hour, sprung almost overnight the heavy motortruck with a concentrated load of from eight to 12 tons, thundering along at a speed of 20 miles an hour. The result? The worn and broken threads that bind our communities together. The solution? That is the problem that confronts the men who will be called upon to meet the ever-growing demands upon our highways and to devise regulations fair to those who pay for their construction and to those who pay for their use.

HAVE ROADS IN GOOD ORDER

Those Needing Surfacing Will Soon Pay for Themselves in Improved Marketing Conditions.

It costs something to put roads in order, to surface those that need surfacing, but they will pay for themselves in increased land values and improved marketing conditions. The bad road's cost is never settled. It is like a shoddy piece of goods bought at a high price on installments and worn out before it is paid for, only to be replaced by another of the same sort on the same plan of payment. On a deal of this kind we never catch up with our losses.

SURFACE ALONE APPRECIATED

Public Rarely Notices Drainage and Hidden Features That Tend to Conserve Roads.

The public appreciates only repairs to the surface and rarely notices the drainage and hidden features that conserve a road. One heavy load of lumber hauled in wet weather will undo the work of weeks of faithful work on the part of the repair man.

Plan for Dragging Roads. It is an easy matter to have an agreement so each farmer will drag the road in front of his farm. This would maintain the road till the regular hands could be called out at stated intervals or till the commissioner could make the necessary repairs.

Winter Work for Horses. Work can be found for the horses in winter—work they can do on some what reduced rations. The owner can get his neighbors to join with him on some much-needed road repairing.

Value of Good Brood Sow. It is hard to estimate the value of a good brood sow. Take a pure-bred sow that produces two litters of pigs a year and at the present prices for breeding stock and pork you can readily see the value of such an animal.

No Eggs During Molt. As soon as the hen begins to molt she usually stops laying. This is more particularly true in Leghorns and other light breeds than in the heavier breeds, which will continue to molt and lay to some extent.

POULTRY FACTS



KEEP ONLY PROFITABLE HENS

Emergency Agents Waging Successful Campaign Against Unprofitable Fowls in Flocks.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Practically all the southern Mississippi valley and middle Western states have effected satisfactory increases in their production of poultry products. The emergency agents are now waging a successful campaign against the unprofitable hens by getting owners to cull such fowls from their flocks. Hens which produce less than 75 eggs a year are better dead than alive, while fowls which yield from 75 to 100 eggs annually are only fair producers. Good layers produce 125 eggs and upward every 12 months. In some flocks of 200 hens, 75 of the low-producing fowls have



Most Profitable Flock of White Leghorns.

been eliminated and still the normal production has been maintained. This results from more favorable conditions and surroundings for the hens left in the flock which are not so crowded and which consequently produce better.

POULTRY AND EGGS SUPPLY

Badly Needed to Help Feed the World—Nothing Else Costs So Little to Raise on Farm.

(By P. G. HOLDEN.)

The high price of feed and the high price of poultry have combined in causing farmers to greatly reduce their flocks, and as a result we are facing a serious shortage in poultry and eggs at a time when they are badly needed to help feed the world.

We must not forget that while feed is high and while poultry brings good prices, nothing else costs so little to raise on a farm as chickens, and that eggs are bringing such high prices we cannot afford to shut off the source of their supply.

Large flocks of poultry are needed on every farm, and every farmer should keep his young pullets, which will soon be his best layers. Get rid of the roosters. Avoid wasteful methods in handling poultry and in marketing eggs.

HINTS ON SELECTING LAYERS

Pullets With Alert Eyes and Comb, Face and Wattles of Fine Texture Are Best.

Judging poultry is said to be a finer art than the selection of other farm animals, but the man or woman who picks pullets with a fine head, alert eyes and comb, face and wattles of fine texture, has taken the first step toward increased egg production. Good pullets should stand square on their feet, with legs wide apart, with the front end of the body slightly higher than the posterior end, and with a long back and tail carried rather high. The body should be wedge-shaped, yielding ample room for the reproduction and digestive organs.

RANGE FOR BREEDING FOWLS

Higher Fertility, Better Hatches and Stronger Chicks Can Reasonably Be Expected.

If possible, the breeding stock should have free range. It is better if this be provided during the entire fall and winter before the breeding season, but if this be not possible, free range just preceding and during the breeding season will be of great value. Birds on free range will give a higher fertility, better hatches and stronger chicks.

TWO ADVANTAGES OF GUINEAS

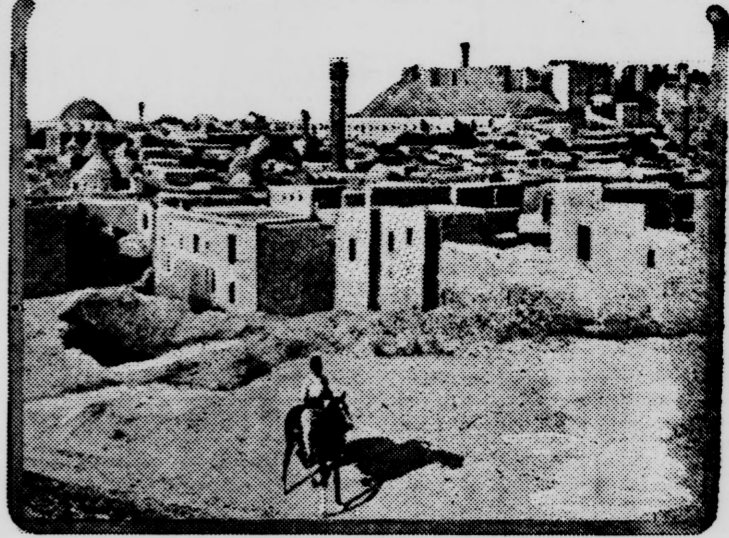
Their Noise Keeps Away Hawks and Crows and They Make Pleasing Delicacy for Table.

Guineas are almost impossible to confine in poultry yards and sometimes they will fly into the garden and ruin lettuce or other tender green crops. Their advantages are largely in the fact that they make lots of noise and frequently keep hawks and crows away from the premises, and furthermore they are fine table fowls and a pleasing delicacy for the farm table.

Chickens Get Waste Grain. Chickens for purposes all other kinds of poultry in salvaging waste grain from the stables, from the shed or lot where the cattle are fed, and from hog pens.

Water Fowls Overlooked. Water fowls do not receive the consideration they deserve on many farms. There are better opportunities for profit in raising ducks and geese than many realize.

Once Great Caravan Station



View of Aleppo.

WHEN General Allenby's British troops entered Aleppo, another change was added to the long list of changes that have come to the ancient Hittite city whose existence first was noted in Assyrian, Babylonian and Egyptian records under the name of Khalep.

Aleppo, or Khalep, was handled back and forth with the swaying fortunes of those times, until it fell before the world-conquering Alexander and his Macedonian hosts. Then is when we began to hear of it in authentic history, says a writer in the Kansas City Star. Seleucus Nicator, was one of the generals who aided Philip, the father of Alexander, in establishing the Macedonian kingdom. He went with Alexander into Asia in 333 B. C. In 321, when he was twenty-five years old, he was given the government of the Babylonian satrapy, which included Khalep. He gave the city the name of Berea, and as Berea or Khalep-Berece, it figures historically most of the time for the next 900 years.

In 648 A. D. it disappeared from European records under the Saracen flood that swept up from the southeast. When the wild tribes began to assume a sort of settled state under Moslem influence, it reappeared as Halep, the gathering place of the great caravans passing from Asia Minor and Syria to Mesopotamia, Bagdad and the Persian and Indian kingdoms.

Earthquake and Plague.

In common with most of the towns of northern Syria, Aleppo suffered frequently from earthquakes. After a terrible shock late in the twelfth century it had to be almost entirely rebuilt. But neither earthquake nor the plague, to which it was also peculiarly subject, could divert from it trade and prosperity, and it became one of the commercial capitals of the eastern world. The city passed under various Moslem dynasties, being at one time the northern capital of the famous Saladin. The Tartars held it awhile in the thirteenth century. Then the Mamelukes came up from Egypt and took it, holding it under their terrible sway until its final conquest by the Ottomans in 1517.

Under the strong hand of its new rulers, the trade of Aleppo was revived. The English had recognized its importance as a commercial station and it became the eastern outpost of the British Turkey company as early as the time of Elizabeth. It was connected with the western outpost of the East India company at Bagdad by a private caravan service. Its name was familiar in the England of that period. Shakespeare refers to it several times in his plays and it appears frequently in the writings of his contemporaries.

Through Aleppo passed the silks of Hambyece (bambazines), the light textiles of Mosul (muslins-muslins) and many other commodities for the wealthy and luxurious. The discovery of the route around the Cape of Good Hope to India was the first blow to this trade. The second was the opening of a land route through Egypt to the Red sea and the third and final one was the construction of the Suez canal.

Long before the Suez canal became a reality, however, Aleppo had been declining from internal causes. In the latter part of the eighteenth century and the first years of the nineteenth it was constantly the scene of bloody dissensions between rival religious and secular parties, in which the Ottoman government took part, first on one side then the other, plundering both. Two earthquakes and three visitations of cholera between 1822 and 1832 left the place a wreck with only half its former population. Tumults and massacres of Christians occurred in 1850 and in 1862, accompanied by great de-

struction of property. Its trade has revived greatly in recent years, but has been largely of a local nature.

Modern City on Ancient Site. The modern city stands on virtually the ancient site. The older sections are partly within a wall built by the Saracens. A medieval castle on the site of the ancient citadel is deserted and in ruins. It stands on a mound, partly artificial and faced with stone. The population of the city, about 130,000, is three-quarters Moslem. The European residents, the Armenians and other native Christians and the Jews all occupy separate sections of the city. The exports are mainly textiles, leather and nuts. The nearest seaport is Alexandretta, 70 miles away on the Mediterranean coast.

A city so old and held by so many peoples, with their various religions may be expected to have its share of legends and holy places. Aleppo is rather disappointing in that respect. There are few shrines of any sort and all of any consequence are Mohammedan. One of the mosques, of which there are many, contains a tomb reputed to be that of Zacharias, father of John the Baptist.

The Turks have long regarded Aleppo as one of the strongholds of their faith and the probable capital of their dominion should they be forced out of Europe.

Ostrich Eggs in Liquid Form

The report of the British Imperial Institute on a consignment of ostrich eggs in liquid form gives the following analytical data: Water, 75.1 per cent; protein, 10.7 per cent; fat, 11.4 per cent, and ash, 1.4 per cent. Chinese liquid eggs contain: Water, 70.7 per cent; protein, 12.7 per cent; fat, 12.7 per cent, and ash, 1.7 per cent. If the above figures are calculated on a uniform basis of 75 per cent of water, the composition works out the same in the two cases; and it is also seen that liquid ostrich eggs contain less protein and more fat than average hens' eggs, though rather less of those ingredients than ducks' eggs. The report adds that the strong odor of liquid ostrich eggs may prevent their use for edible purposes, but that they might be useful for technical purposes in the form of egg albumen and of preserved egg yolk in the leather industry. — South African Journal.

Oldtime Border Controversy.

There was once a border dispute between the states of Michigan and Ohio, but it was peacefully settled and had no serious results. In 1835 a controversy arose in regard to the boundary line between the states and the right to a strip of land to which both laid claim. A convention held at Detroit that year framed a constitution by which Michigan claimed the tract. For awhile there was danger of bloodshed, but it "blew over." In June, 1836, congress passed an act admitting Michigan into the Union on condition that she relinquish her claim to the disputed tract, in consideration of which another tract, known as "the Upper Peninsula," was given her. These conditions were rejected by one convention, but accepted by another held in 1836, and in January, 1837, Michigan was admitted into the Union.

Increasing Love of Home.

I presume the proper means of increasing the love we bear our native country is to reside some time in a foreign one.—Shenstone.

It requires less labor and experience to lay in place than metal pipe; it can, when service pipes are not taken off, be laid in shallower ditches than metal pipe, for it is not easily affected by frost; while more or less joints show slight leakage when the pipe is first filled, they soon swell up and give less trouble in the end than castron pipe.—Los Angeles Times.

German Title of Honor.

"Von" before a name in German denotes a privilege title, either inherited or bestowed by a monarch upon his subject for meritorious services. While formerly this prefix was found in military or feudal families only, many commoners, captains of industry, scientists, financiers and artists were so honored by their monarchs. The title is either hereditary or ceases with the death of the distinguished person.

Long Sleep.

It must be pretty tough to be a graffe with that all-the-way-down kind of sore throat, but just think of being an ostrich with rheumatism in the legs.

Middletown Transcript

Published Every Saturday Morning

—AT—

Middletown, New Castle Co, Delaware

—BY—

The Middletown Transcript Co.

(INCORPORATED)

LONG DISTANCE PHONE NO 37

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., DEC. 21st 1918



ONE WAR LESSON

ONE of the important lessons the late Big War has taught us, is the necessity of more thoroughly amalgamating, assimilating—or in one word, Americanizing our foreign population. The "hyphen" must go. From coast to coast, from north to south this land must be AMERICAN!

To effect this there must be no newspapers printed in any other language than English.

None but the English speech should be allowed in public addresses in churches, lyceums, or other public gatherings. All instruction in the public schools should be in English, and no other language taught, or text books used.

All these foreign language agencies, tend to weaken the Americanism of our foreign peoples, and to lessen their allegiance and loyalty to their adopted country.

Moreover, on the contrary this enforced study of our English tongue, will assist in making these foreigners better acquainted with our history, institutions, and modes of government, and thereby more quickly and more thoroughly fit them to exercise their duties as American citizens. It will thus confer a double blessing, first, upon themselves and next upon America.

That the foreign press is a real danger, our late war against Germany, clearly proves. We were fighting Germans not only in Europe but right here at home. German, and pro-German traitors were stabbing us in the back from the very first, and their plots and conspiracies (largely made possible through the use of the German language in newspapers, pulpits and other public agencies) no doubt caused the death of many of our soldiers, weakened the efficiency of our arms, and cost the Government much labor and money to thwart and extirpate. In truth, a union in language is second only to the union of states. Therefore, to achieve to the full our lofty destiny as a Republic we must preserve our Union in every way—in language not less than in government and laws.

CHRISTMAS, 1918

JOY in many homes—sorrow in many others. Plenty and comfort making glad our American hearthstones—want and discomfort making sad millions of others in unhappy Europe.

Our joy at the coming of peace, and our happiness over the abounding temporal blessings of every nature Heaven has bestowed upon our blessed land, should be tempered with deep sympathy for the millions of unfortunate ones in the war-desolated lands across the sea. We here in happy America, as we gather about our joyous Christmas ingles should remember the millions of wretched folk huddled in their Hun-wrecked homes lacking not only the delights of our festive season, but even the common necessities of fuel, food and clothing, and generously share with them our bountiful blessings.

Probably never before since Christ more than eighteen hundred years ago came to our earth bringing peace and salvation to men have there been so many millions of human beings suffering so keenly; and would we who are so blest with plenty, like the shepherds on that first Christmas eve, lay our gifts at His feet, let us minister to these His needy ones. Thus will we find our truest, deepest Christmas joy. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

UNREPENTANT GERMANY

THE German people are totally unrepentant. Far from showing any contrition or shame for their cruel and devilish practices, they impudently glory in them, pretending with their

wanted mendacity, that they were attacked and acted only in justifiable self-defense! They still deny their savage deeds and dare to assert that they never attempted to loot and subjugate all Europe—all this silly denial in the very face of the whole world fully cognizant of all their four and a half years of sheer savagery. Indeed, in their madness they go so far as to claim to have been the victors in the late war! And even after the signing of the peace armistice Germany has kept up her brutal practices towards American and other prisoners, and done other deeds of wanton brutality.

Moreover, Germany has already declared her purpose to try it all over again, and has begun her preparations to make a sure thing of her next attempt. This savage thirst for world loot and conquest, is in the Hun blood, and not in three generations will it be out. Any weak policy, therefore, of mistaken kindness in her punishment, will be but an encouragement of her bloody designs. The announced purpose of the Washington peace party now in France to give Germany a seat at the Peace Council, instead of keeping her in the criminal dock where she rightly belongs; and their declared wish that she may be gently dealt with if allowed to prevail will insure a repetition of this world calamity, possibly in a yet more terrible form.

No, Germany must be utterly crushed—reduced to a second or third rate power for 100 years to come; be deprived of all her army and navy—in a word, have her devil-fangs drawn, or the world for generations to come will be menaced, will know no peace, have no guarantee of safety. To be quite frank about it, lies, cruelty and all that is wicked and barbarous, are native to the Hun blood, and the world would be vastly the gainer, if the whole German Empire could, through some kind interposition of Providence, meet the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah.

PAID LOCAL ADS

FOR SALE—Wagons and deerborns. J. C. GREEN.

We pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for WHEAT and CORN on order, loaded on rail and water at ANY POINT. Phone 5 and 41.

JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

I. X. L. Laundry. E. S. Jones, Agent. Collars, 4 cents.

FOR SALE—A large number of exceptionally fine Xmas trees and Holly wreaths. Call and see them.

MRS. E. J. STEELE.

Notice to Home seekers and Investors

Having sold twelve houses since Sept 1st, 1918 still have a few listed suitable for most any demand also. Farm of 125 acres, 20 acres meadow, balance high dry land naturally drained, well fenced, all necessary buildings new. 3 acres fine alfalfa. Handy to school, church and R. R. Station. Farm of 195 acres. Good land, well located, 5 field system, 65 acres in wheat, all of which goes with the farm, near R. R. Church and School. Farm of 177 acres, 140 tillable, balance wood 1000 peach and 250 pear trees. Fair buildings and fences. 40 acres in wheat clear to purchaser plenty winter feed. Possession by January 1st, 1919. Farm of 20 acres. Ample buildings, well located on stone road two miles from town. Nice little home for any wishing to retire.

JAY C. DAVIS

Middletown, Del. Phone 168.

FARMS

If you want to buy or sell a farm in Delaware, Eastern Maryland, or S. E. Pennsylvania, write or call on me. I have over a million dollars worth of choice farms, water fronts, village properties, country stores, etc. for sale.

Send for new FALL CATALOGUE, giving full details of price, location, etc. Mailed free.

ALBERT L. TEELE
FARM AGENCY

Main Office, Newark, Delaware
G. F. GOOTEE, Local Agent
Smyrna, Delaware

A Factory Girl Whose Life Had Become a Burden Gains Strength and New Health Through Merits of Tonall

"I have been a sufferer for years with stomach trouble which caused me to become a nervous wreck. I had no appetite. I was almost a shadow and I had no ambition. Life was a burden to me; necessity forced me to work," says Miss Annie Miller, of Bartonsville, Lancaster county, Pa.

"I had taken so many different remedies that I became disgusted, but a friend of mine took Tonall and recommended it so highly that I also began to take it, and I am glad to relate that I am feeling in every respect like a different woman. I am glad to be able to recommend Tonall, as it is the only proprietary medicine that I ever took that gave me good results."

The above testimonial was given June 14, 1918. Tonall is sold at the MIDDLETOWN DRUG Co., Inc. and Jester's, Del. Co. City.

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF DECEMBER 1918 at 10 o'clock, A. M.

the following described Real Estate viz: ALL that certain farm and tract of land and stone dwelling and out houses thereon erected, situate in Christiana Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING at a corner stone in Samuel Gamble's land on the north side of Lewis Road; thence southerly sixty-two degrees three minutes east nine feet five one hundredths chains to another stone thence along land of William Armstrong south thirteen degrees forty-seven minutes westerly nine feet seven one hundredths chains to another stone; thence along land of Edward Kane north sixty-eight degrees fifteen minutes west eighty-one hundredths chains to a stone; thence north fifty-nine degrees forty-five minutes west nine feet five one hundredths chains to another stone in the middle of Public Road leading from Kennett Square Road to Ashland Station on the Delaware Western Railroad, thence south thirty-two degrees thirty minutes west fifteen degrees four one hundredths chains to a stone corner of Michael Kane's land; thence along said Kane's land north fifty-eight degrees west eight thirty-nine one hundredths chains to another stone corner of Henry Kane's land; thence along said Kane's land north thirty-five degrees east nine feet five one hundredths chains to a stake; thence north twenty-eight degrees ten minutes east thirty-seven one hundredths chains to another stake; thence south forty-four degrees fifty-five minutes east two eighty-three one hundredths chains to a stake; thence south seventy-three degrees thirteen minutes east six twenty-five one hundredths chains to another stake in the middle of said public road; thence south eighty-four degrees forty-three minutes east three thirty one hundredths chains to a stone and place of Beginning, containing thirty-eight and a quarter acres deducting School House lot, be the same more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas J. Armstrong, Administrator of Philip Gallagher, deceased mortgagor and Francis E. Gallagher, surviving mortgagor and to be sold by THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., December 4th, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast corner of 11th and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF DECEMBER 1918 at 10 o'clock, A. M.

the following described Real Estate viz: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Wilmington, Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the Easterly side of Fifth Avenue at the distance of 100 feet Southwardly from the Southern side of Maryland Avenue, thence Southwardly with Maryland Avenue, bearing South twenty degrees west one hundred and nineteen feet to a corner; thence Eastwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue 100 feet to a corner, thence Eastwardly parallel with Maryland Avenue, bearing twenty-six feet more or less to a point in line for lands formerly of John Warner, thence Southeastwardly along said Warner's line feet to a point in said Warner's line one hundred and sixty feet from the Southern side of Maryland Avenue by a line drawn perpendicular thereto and parallel with Fifth Avenue, thence Westwardly feet to a corner of lands by an indenture of even date herewith conveyed unto John Thomas Waldkowski and Florence Cecilia Waldkowski, his wife, thence Northwardly along land of said John Thomas Waldkowski and parallel with Fifth Avenue thirty feet to a corner, thence Westwardly parallel with Maryland Avenue and passing through the center of the division wall between the house on this lot and the house on the lot of John Thomas Waldkowski adjoining on the South, one hundred feet to the Easterly side of Fifth Avenue; thence thereby Northwardly and along said side of Fifth Avenue, thirty feet to the place of Beginning. Be the contents thereof within these bounds what they may. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Walerian Duchatkiewicz and Helen Duchatkiewicz and to be sold by THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., Dec. 5th, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast corner of Eleventh and King streets, city of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF DECEMBER 1918 at 10 o'clock, A. M.

the following described Real Estate viz: All those 3 certain lots, pieces or parcels of land with the buildings thereon erected situate in Christiana Hundred, County and State aforesaid, known as the plan of Richardson Park as lots Nos. 360, 361 and 367, as the said plan is of record in the office for the recording of deeds &c., at Wilmington, in and for New Castle County aforesaid in Deed Record L, Vol. 20, Page 405 &c., and which are herein more particularly bounded and described as one lot as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point in the center line of Lake street, at fifty feet wide at the distance of twenty-five feet northwardly from the Northernly side of Norway Avenue; thence Westerly parallel with Norway Avenue One hundred and twenty-five feet to a point in the Easterly side of Lot No. 367; thence Southerly parallel with Lake street, and along the Easterly side of Lot No. 367, thirty-six feet and one inch to a point in line of land of Richardson Park; and thence thereby in a Westerly direction to a point at the Easterly side of lot No. 368 as laid out on said plan; thence thereby Northwardly parallel with Lake street, Two hundred and thirty-three feet to a point in the center line of Glenrich Avenue at fifty feet wide; thence thereby easterly twenty-five feet to a point; thence Southerly parallel with Lake street one hundred and fifty feet to a point; thence Easterly along the line of the Southerly side of Lot No. 362, as laid out in said plan, and parallel with Glenrich Avenue, one hundred and twenty-five feet to a point in the said center line of Lake street and thence thereby Southerly fifty feet to the place of Beginning, the contents thereof what they may. Being the same lands and premises which Aaron K. Taylor, by indenture bearing even date herewith but previously executed and intended to be recorded did grant and convey unto the said Alda J. Bailey in fee. Subject to the restrictions and limitations therein contained as by reference thereto fully appears.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Alda J. Bailey and Ephraim Bailey, her husband mortgagors, and to be sold by THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., Nov. 27th, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Middletown Hotel in Middletown, St. Georges Hundred, New Castle County Delaware.

ON SATURDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1918 at 10 o'clock, A. M.

the following described Real Estate viz: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the town of Middletown, New Castle County and State of Delaware adjoining lands of Daniel Dunmer and others and leading on Main street the metes and bounds of which are as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a corner for lands of Daniel Dunmer on North street thence with said Dunmer North two degrees East one hundred and thirty-nine feet to another corner for said Dunmer thence South eighty and a half degrees west fifty feet to the Southerly side of Main street thence with said Main street South eighty eight degrees East fifty feet to the place of Beginning, Containing six thousand seven hundred square feet of land be the same more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John T. Hayes and Henrietta W. Hayes, his wife, mortgagors, and to be sold by THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., Nov. 27th, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON TUESDAY, THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER 1918 at 10 o'clock, A. M.

the following described Real Estate viz: ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the three story brick building thereon erected, situate in the City of Wilmington, New Castle County, and State of Delaware, at the north-westerly corner of Eighth and Madison Streets, having a frontage of nineteen feet on Madison Street and extending that width westerly along the northerly side of Eighth Street and through the center of the wall dividing this from the adjoining house, sixty-seven feet to the easterly side of a three feet wide alley. Together with the free use of the said alley in common with others entitled thereto forever.

This sale is amicably arranged for

SHERIFF'S SALES

title purposes. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Charles W. Gooding and Mary L. Gooding, Mortgagors, and to be sold by THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., December 18, 1918.

NOTICE

ESTATE of Charles Regneaur Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Charles Regneaur late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Martin B. Burris on the Tenth day of December A. D. 1918 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administrator without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to said Administrator on or before the Tenth day of December A. D. 1919, or abide by the law in this behalf.

MARTIN B. BURRIS

Administrator

Address
MARTIN B. BURRIS, Esq.
Attorney-at-law,
Middletown, Del.

ESTATE of Charles Patton Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Charles Patton late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Martin B. Burris on the Tenth day of December A. D. 1918 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administrator without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to said Administrator on or before the Tenth day of December A. D. 1919, or abide by the law in this behalf.

MARTIN B. BURRIS

Administrator

Address
MARTIN B. BURRIS, Esq.
Attorney-at-law,
Middletown, Del.

ESTATE of Joseph R. Heldmyer Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Joseph R. Heldmyer late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto John Heldmyer Jr. on the Tenth day of October A. D. 1918 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administrator without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to said Administrator on or before the Tenth day of October A. D. 1919, or abide by the law in this behalf.

JOHN HELDMYER

Administrator

Address
L. IRVING HANDY, Esq.
Attorney at law
Ford Bldg.
Wilmington, Del.

ESTATE of Katherine W. Vallandigham Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration Cum Testamento Annexo upon the Estate of Katherine W. Vallandigham late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were truly granted unto Edward N. Vallandigham on the First day of November A. D. 1918 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administrator C. T. A. without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administrator C. T. A. on or before the First day of November A. D. 1919, or abide by the law in this behalf.

EDWARD N. VALLANDIGHAM

Administrator C. T. A.

Address
Edward N. Vallandigham
Chestnut Hill,
Massachusetts.

ESTATE of John P. Carey Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of John P. Carey late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Catherine E. Carey on the Twenty-eighth day of October A. D. 1918 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administrator without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administrator on or before the Twenty-eighth day of October A. D. 1919, or abide by the law in this behalf.

CATHARINE E. CAREY

Administratrix.

Valve-In-Head Motor Cars

BUICK

SHALLCROSS' GARAGE

-E. M. Shallcross, Prop.

Phone 110 for Demonstration

THE VOLUME OF BUSINESS

Done by the Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company speaks much for the usefulness of this strong, old banking institution. All matters receive that attention and care which make it so satisfactory to deal with us. Checking accounts are solicited.

ESTABLISHED 1885

SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS
WILMINGTON, DEL.

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYTSEM

BERG & BANKS

Wholesale

Butchers and Live Stock
Dealers

We Specialize in

FAT COWS AND CALVES

Highest CASH Prices Paid

Telephone and Mail Orders promptly attended to

We also handle

Poultry

Telephone 105-14

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

DELAWARE TRUST COMPANY

WILMINGTON
MIDDLETOWN
GEORGETOWN
LAUREL
DOVER
SEAFORD
MILLSBORO

TO MERCHANTS

Merchants have constant need of the services of a good bank. We believe THIS Trust Company can help YOU and YOUR business. The proper use of banking facilities is one of the chief aids to business efficiency and satisfactory results.

The Transcript \$1

A Christmas of Giving That Others May Live

THE message of Christmas to-day is full of thoughts from America-at-home to America-abroad. It is a message that bids us remember nothing but that which will aid and comfort our soldiers and our Allies.

It bids us to conserve everything necessary for "over there;" it bids us help the great cause by purchasing Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps and by giving to the Red Cross and every war endeavor.

In fact, it is a Christmas message that has all the goodness and greatness of this wonderful day in it—to give with our whole hearts and abilities for our loved nation and the loved ones in her service

THE DIAMOND STATE
TELEPHONE CO.
E. P. McWhorter, Manager,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

J. F. McWhorter & Son

Agents For

Royal Rubberoid ROOFING

The best Rubberoid Roofing Manufactured

Quality and Price is the Royal Motto

Good Service for years if properly applied

1 ply---\$2.00 per roll, 108 sq. ft.

2 ply---\$2.40 per roll, 108 sq. ft.

J. F. McWhorter & Son, Middletown, Del.

those days drank next to nothing at all. More than a sip of wine, for either the matron, would have been regarded as a height of impropriety. But for the men—all through this Christmas dinner the bottles were kept going around. Mr. Bryan Fairfax of Alexandria would say to Mr. G. W. Lewis across the table, "George, a glass of wine with you!" "With pleasure, Cousin Bryan!" the latter would reply, as he bowed and drank. Then Mr. Fairfax would go through the same performance with every man at the table—and so it went throughout the repast.

The eatables served at the dinner were nearly all of them products of the Mount Vernon estate. From a gastronomic point of view, no region in the world was richer than that section of old Virginia. There were canvasback ducks to be shot on the river in front of the house; partridges and venison were plentiful, and the proprietor of the mansion raised his own beef, pork, and mutton. The only vegetables were sweet potatoes, white potatoes, and beans.

From a latter-day standpoint the repast was conducted in a peculiar fashion. All the dishes, including three kinds of meats and several of game, were put on the table at once. While Mrs. Washington carved the turkey, the gentlemen who happened to be opposite the mutton, the venison, etc., were expected to lend expert assistance in the dissection of those comestibles. The puddings were eaten before the withdrawal of the cloth, the removal of which left bare a shiny expanse of mahogany upon which the fruit, nuts, and delectable festive array.

After dinner had been withdrawn, the host filled with choice Madeira, and his guests, five minutes would follow, perhaps, when the young ladies would rise, giving the care of the ladies. Every young lady would make an elaborate speech, and the latter would respond in response. With the retirement of the women the real drinking would

Christmas Afternoon

The afternoon of Christmas day may be rather a quiet one for the older folks. The gifts have been unwrapped and arranged and hovered over from time to time. The usually tidy room looks like a bazaar for the sale of fancy goods. Perhaps neighbors and other friends may come to exchange "Merry Christmases!" and to say, "May I thank you here for your lovely gift?"

Between the dark and the daylight, after the callers have gone and the children have returned from their play, comes the peaceful and happy Christmas evening. The great day is dying; Christmas is nearly over. It will be a whole year before we shall enjoy its merriment again or remember happy Christmas seasons of the past. We may lose many things—home, friends, health, money—but memory abides, and no one can take from us the happiness that has once been ours.

On Christmas night we remember the old days. We think of those who were once here to share our joys. "Christmas never can be the same again!" many people exclaim when they feel as if the joy of life has gone forever. If we all took that view of Christmas, it might die. It depends upon the spirit of the people.

Our troubles and even our joys. If we have children, it is hard to be merry, but if we have no children, there are a great many things that we can be glad and may be found in the joy of life.

And I would like to say to you all! And I would like to say to you all! And I would like to say to you all!

God bless us, every one!

Philadelphia Public Ledger.

DO YOU DARE!

daughter dearly,

lives we'd soak,

its a tinkle

Christmas. Holy smoke!

PEACE.

FROM THE HEART.

because it's in the

ally

on.

Act I—The shopper and the shop.

Act II—You can't guess what I

wanted.

Hang

By ten o'clock in the evening the festivities of Christmas day at Mount Vernon were over. Even had the fashion of the time been otherwise, Mrs. Washington would scarcely have tolerated late hours. She always insisted on putting her husband to bed early, and he meekly obeyed. Whether it be true or not, as some chroniclers have asserted, that Mr. Washington was henpecked, it is certain that he considered it judicious to submit in most things to his wife's wishes.

The frame for this picture of a Christmas at Mount Vernon before the Revolution is ready made; for, thanks to the efforts of patriotic women, the old mansion stands today almost exactly as it was when Washington lived there. There is much of the old furniture, and even a great deal of the old china and glassware. The house is a veritable fragment of American history, and though more than a century and a quarter has gone by since the merry Yuletide festival here described, the imagination readily re-creates the old place with its throng of guests, eating, drinking, dancing, and making love, and hears the joyous laughter of the romping young folks, while through the crowd moves the stately figure of the host, who, offering his hand to the prettiest girl in the room, proceeds to lead her through the graceful and decorous steps of a minuet.

Have You Discovered It?

"Merry Christmas, Rodney!" sang out Jerry as he dashed out of the alley dragging a handmade sled.

"Merry Christmas nothing!" replied Rodney morosely.

"What's the matter with it?" asked Jerry. "I heard you got a lot of presents."

"I wanted a motorcycle and didn't get it," growled Rodney.

"I'm sorry, Rod," said Jerry sympathetically.

"If you get time, come on over and see the tree we rigged up for the kiddies last night. There come Jakey McGinnis and his twin sister."

Jerry hurried on down the street, loaded the McGinnis twins on his sled and had a great time coasting.

Jerry had discovered how to make Christmas a success. He was the embodiment of the spirit of Christmas—which is best expressed by the little word, joy.

Jerry—does he live in your block?—is the kind of lad who gets so much joy out of life that a lot of it spills over and lands on the next fellow. He wants everybody to be just as happy as he is. He would like to see Rodney get his motorcycle if it would make Rodney any happier.

We have a suspicion, however, that if Rodney had received the motorcycle he would not have found the joy-trail by riding it.

May Christmas bring everybody all the good things possible! But let us remember that Christmas joy is not spelled with the letters G—E—T. It is what we bring to the day that makes Christmas a joy-time.—Boys' World.

JOY EVERY DAY.

Why not more days of loving care,
With garlands hung up everywhere,
And candles bright, and carols gay—
Why not have Christmas every day?

CHRISTMAS.

A Homemade Drama in Four Acts and an Epilogue.

Act I—The shopper and the shop.

Act II—You can't guess what I

wanted.

Hang

on.

Act I—The shopper and the shop.

Act II—You can't guess what I

wanted.

Hang

DAY OF DAYS FOR KIDDIES

Christmas Outranks All Other Holidays for the Happiness and Merry-making of the Youngsters.

Above all other holidays, Christmas is children's day. If possible, they should be made happy on that day. But they should not be permitted to be selfishly so.

In times past there has been a tendency on the part of many of us to give too many gifts, and too expensive ones, to our children. We have been waste-

ful.

The Little Christ is coming down

Across the field of snow.

The pine trees greet him where they stand;

The willows bend to kiss his hand;

The mountain laurel is ablaze

In hidden nooks, the wind, ahush

And tiptoe, lest the violets wake

Before their time for his sweet sake.

The stars, down dropping, form a crown

Upon the waiting hills below—

The Little Christ is coming down

Across the fields of snow.

The Little Christ is coming down

Across the city street.

The wind blows kindly from the north;

His dimpled hands are stretching forth,

And no one knows, and no one cares,

The priests are busy with their prayers;

The jostling crowd hastens on apace,

And no one sees the pleading face.

None hears the cry as through the town

He wanders with his small, cold feet—

The Little Christ is coming down

Across the city street.

—Margaret F. Hodgett.

What Is Life?

It is only at their peril that men decide what life is. "Three times every week," writes Bernard Shaw, "I could escape from artistic and literary people and talk seriously with the real world."

For this reason—because I persisted in socialist propaganda—I never once lost touch with the real world. Poor Mr. Shaw! One may be a socialist and know also that there is a pastoral England, studios, quiet suburbs and the open highway!—New Republic.

Keep Christmas

"There is a better

observance of Christmas

keeping Christmas." — R. V. Dyke.

There is a better

observance of Christmas

keeping Christmas." — R. V. Dyke.

There is a better

observance of Christmas

keeping Christmas." — R. V. Dyke.

There is a better

observance of Christmas

keeping Christmas." — R. V. Dyke.

There is a better

observance of Christmas

keeping Christmas." — R. V. Dyke.

There is a better

observance of Christmas

keeping Christmas." — R. V. Dyke.

There is a better

observance of Christmas

keeping Christmas." — R. V. Dyke.

There is a better

observance of Christmas

keeping Christmas." — R. V. Dyke.

There is a better

observance of Christmas

keeping Christmas." — R. V. Dyke.

There is a better

observance of Christmas

keeping Christmas." — R. V. Dyke.

There is a better

observance of Christmas

keeping Christmas." — R. V. Dyke.

There is a better

observance of Christmas

keeping Christmas." — R. V. Dyke.

There is a better

observance of Christmas

keeping Christmas." — R. V. Dyke.

There is a better

observance of Christmas

keeping Christmas." — R. V. Dyke.

There is a better

observance of Christmas

keeping Christmas." — R. V. Dyke.

There is a better

observance of Christmas

keeping Christmas." — R. V. Dyke.

There is a better

observance of Christmas

keeping Christmas." — R. V. Dyke.

There is a better

observance of Christmas

keeping Christmas." — R. V. Dyke.

There is a better

observance of Christmas

keeping Christmas." — R. V. Dyke.

Relics of Aztec Era.

Near Phoenix, within the Salt River valley, are to be found seven communal settlements of the same pre-Aztec era, with central buildings that were far larger than that at Casa Grande, a writer in the Christian Science Monitor states. To the north and northeast every river valley retains evidence of the passage of at least a portion of these peoples, for some reason leaving their cities and their irrigated fields on the plains and seeking the mountains and the upper plateaus.

"The Sport of Kings."

A mantle of rich silk or cloth appears to have been the usual prize for horse racing in the fourteenth century; bells and gold snaffles were run for in the fifteenth century; cups gradually came into fashion in the sixteenth century. Racing colors of silk and satin seem to have been in use in Henry the Eighth's reign.

Another Than Cure.

an expensive as to pro-

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

to
all
T
direct
fect
To H
trav
To H
man
wom
far

to
are
allied
onstru
from L
right plan
Paris safe
of carrying
bombing ex
is measure
not readily
determined
striking evid
pacity.

Cuticu
Nothing bett
daily and O
the complex
hands soft an
ples address
ton." Sold
Soap 25.00

Francis was
gently study
raphy lesson.
map of the Uni
time he turned to
question:

"Where is the state
What do you mean,
asked in astonishment.
"Well," explained F
teacher told us today that
and Eve was born in the state of Inno
cense, but I can't find it on this map."

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of
CASTORIA, that famous old remedy
for infants and children, and see that it
Bears the
Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fitch*
In Use for Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

Some Difference.
Jack Barrymore, the actor, was in
a group who were cracking conun-
drums, when he asked: "Now, you
fellows seem very clever at such
things, so tell me what is the differ-
ence between a mosquito and an ele-
phant."

"The difference?" asked one.
"Yes," answered Barrymore.
"They all gave it up, when the actor,
walking away, said:
"Their shape."

When Baby is Teething
GROVE'S BABY SOOTHING SYRUP will correct
the Stomach and Bowel troubles. Perfectly har-
mless. See directions on the bottle.

This Man No Wanderer.
Fifty years in one job is not a com-
mon thing these days, but that is the
splendid record of a man at Tam-
worth, New South Wales, who was a
collar-maker for fifty-one years. He
swept out the Methodist church week-
ly for fifty years, and in the town
band forty years. He is now seventy
years old, and is still working and like-
ly to be so.

Good health depends upon good digestion.
Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills safeguard
your digestion and your health. Tonic as
well as purgative. Adv.

His Mother's Accomplishment.
Theodore, aged four, was visiting
relatives in the country. He stood
watching his aunt preparing to light
the kitchen fire, and observing his in-
terest, she inquired if his mother, too,
burned wood.
"No," he answered dejectedly, "she
don't burn wood." Then his eyes
lighted up and he added triumphantly,
"but she burns the dinner sometimes!"
—Harper's Magazine.

Keep clean inside as well as outside by taking
a gentle laxative at least once a week, such as
Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Adv.

Copying Their Elders.
Robert and Harold had been angry
at each other for several days. One
day they arrived home from school
arm in arm and when Robert was ques-
tioned as to his sudden change of
heart, he explained: "Me and Harold
signed an armistice this morning."

Cheerful Giver.
"Are you making presents
year?" "Yes; I expect to kill a
forty friendships."

Egypt is producing fuel gas
refusable.

the depart
obtained in the mine
from 1908 to 1916, inclusive. Earli-
ness is the most important single fac-
tor, according to the bulletin, in the
varietal adaptation of grain-sorghums
to the conditions obtaining in the high
plains of that section. Dwarfness is
the next most important factor, while
the combination of the two is extror-
dinary efficient in seasons of drought.
Dwarf mlo, Dawn (dwarf) kafir and
Sunrise (early) kafir have proved well-
adapted varieties, the first and second
named being especially well suited on
the high, dry plains.

For re-
ply to
citizens

Important That Newborn Foal Be
Given Protection From Cold—
Guard Against Disease.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture.)

Since the production of fall colts
seems to be gaining favor in many
horse-producing sections, as well as
in some sections where the production
of horses has been previously neg-
lected, it is desirable that these young-
sters be accorded every chance to be-
gin the winter season in the best pos-
sible conditions. Although they avoid
the fly evil, they are exposed to ex-
tremely cold weather and of necessity
must be maintained in stables most
of the time until the following grass
season.

Joint-ill, a germ disease, which
causes the deaths of hundreds of new-
born foals, should be controlled by
ligation or binding of the umbilical
cord as soon as possible after birth
and the subsequent swabbing of the
small portion of the cord left pendant
in a 1-500 solution of corrosive sub-
limate. The filth germs which cause
the disease enter the body by means
of the umbilical cord unless such pre-
cautions are taken. A piece of sur-
geon's silk should be bound around
the cord as close to the body of the
animal as possible. Then the sub-
limate solution should be applied to
the pendulous portion of the cord
twice daily until it drops off. The
colt should be born in a well-lighted
and ventilated stable, in a stall which
has been disinfected thoroughly and
bedded with clean, bright straw. Af-
ter the birth of the colt the stall should
be cleaned out and disinfected again,
while the litter should be burned.

RIGHT CARE OF DAIRY COWS

Expensive Practice to Permit Animals
to Get in Run-Down Condition
as Pastures Wane.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture.)

As pastures begin to wane it is often
the custom to permit the cows to get
in a run-down condition. This is an ex-
pensive practice. As the pastures give
out begin to increase other feeds so as
to keep the milk flow constant. Prepara-
tions should also be made to shelter
the animals from cold rains, sleet and
snow. More energy is consumed in
maintaining the body heat of the animal
exposed to severe weather than is
utilized in the production of milk
and butter.

HEAVES IS COMMON AILMENT

Annoying Disease of Horse Interferes
With Usefulness of Animal and
Detracts From Value.

Heaves is a very common and an-
noying disease of horses, interfering
seriously with the usefulness of the
animal, and consequently detracting
from its value. Mainly a disease of
old horses, it is essentially the result
of faulty feeding and working, espe-
cially hard pulling or fast driving when
the stomach is overloaded. Gross
feeders are frequently subjects of
heaves.

BAD PLACE FOR IMPLEMENTS

Wagon or Cultivator Should Not Be
Left in Open Field—Barn Is Al-
ways Available.

All outdoors is shed, but
the best place for a wagon or
cultivator when fine weather
days. If a regular place is
provided the implements are
more fre-

It is well to remember that no avia-
tor can do glorious things for his
country on the gas that is needlessly
burned for joy riding.

who never
place will
more fre-

the depart
obtained in the mine
from 1908 to 1916, inclusive. Earli-
ness is the most important single fac-
tor, according to the bulletin, in the
varietal adaptation of grain-sorghums
to the conditions obtaining in the high
plains of that section. Dwarfness is
the next most important factor, while
the combination of the two is extror-
dinary efficient in seasons of drought.
Dwarf mlo, Dawn (dwarf) kafir and
Sunrise (early) kafir have proved well-
adapted varieties, the first and second
named being especially well suited on
the high, dry plains.

For re-
ply to
citizens

Important That Newborn Foal Be
Given Protection From Cold—
Guard Against Disease.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture.)

Since the production of fall colts
seems to be gaining favor in many
horse-producing sections, as well as
in some sections where the production
of horses has been previously neg-
lected, it is desirable that these young-
sters be accorded every chance to be-
gin the winter season in the best pos-
sible conditions. Although they avoid
the fly evil, they are exposed to ex-
tremely cold weather and of necessity
must be maintained in stables most
of the time until the following grass
season.

Joint-ill, a germ disease, which
causes the deaths of hundreds of new-
born foals, should be controlled by
ligation or binding of the umbilical
cord as soon as possible after birth
and the subsequent swabbing of the
small portion of the cord left pendant
in a 1-500 solution of corrosive sub-
limate. The filth germs which cause
the disease enter the body by means
of the umbilical cord unless such pre-
cautions are taken. A piece of sur-
geon's silk should be bound around
the cord as close to the body of the
animal as possible. Then the sub-
limate solution should be applied to
the pendulous portion of the cord
twice daily until it drops off. The
colt should be born in a well-lighted
and ventilated stable, in a stall which
has been disinfected thoroughly and
bedded with clean, bright straw. Af-
ter the birth of the colt the stall should
be cleaned out and disinfected again,
while the litter should be burned.

RIGHT CARE OF DAIRY COWS

Expensive Practice to Permit Animals
to Get in Run-Down Condition
as Pastures Wane.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture.)

As pastures begin to wane it is often
the custom to permit the cows to get
in a run-down condition. This is an ex-
pensive practice. As the pastures give
out begin to increase other feeds so as
to keep the milk flow constant. Prepara-
tions should also be made to shelter
the animals from cold rains, sleet and
snow. More energy is consumed in
maintaining the body heat of the animal
exposed to severe weather than is
utilized in the production of milk
and butter.

HEAVES IS COMMON AILMENT

Annoying Disease of Horse Interferes
With Usefulness of Animal and
Detracts From Value.

Heaves is a very common and an-
noying disease of horses, interfering
seriously with the usefulness of the
animal, and consequently detracting
from its value. Mainly a disease of
old horses, it is essentially the result
of faulty feeding and working, espe-
cially hard pulling or fast driving when
the stomach is overloaded. Gross
feeders are frequently subjects of
heaves.

BAD PLACE FOR IMPLEMENTS

Wagon or Cultivator Should Not Be
Left in Open Field—Barn Is Al-
ways Available.

All outdoors is shed, but
the best place for a wagon or
cultivator when fine weather
days. If a regular place is
provided the implements are
more fre-

It is well to remember that no avia-
tor can do glorious things for his
country on the gas that is needlessly
burned for joy riding.

who never
place will
more fre-

the depart
obtained in the mine
from 1908 to 1916, inclusive. Earli-
ness is the most important single fac-
tor, according to the bulletin, in the
varietal adaptation of grain-sorghums
to the conditions obtaining in the high
plains of that section. Dwarfness is
the next most important factor, while
the combination of the two is extror-
dinary efficient in seasons of drought.
Dwarf mlo, Dawn (dwarf) kafir and
Sunrise (early) kafir have proved well-
adapted varieties, the first and second
named being especially well suited on
the high, dry plains.

For re-
ply to
citizens

Important That Newborn Foal Be
Given Protection From Cold—
Guard Against Disease.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture.)

Since the production of fall colts
seems to be gaining favor in many
horse-producing sections, as well as
in some sections where the production
of horses has been previously neg-
lected, it is desirable that these young-
sters be accorded every chance to be-
gin the winter season in the best pos-
sible conditions. Although they avoid
the fly evil, they are exposed to ex-
tremely cold weather and of necessity
must be maintained in stables most
of the time until the following grass
season.

Joint-ill, a germ disease, which
causes the deaths of hundreds of new-
born foals, should be controlled by
ligation or binding of the umbilical
cord as soon as possible after birth
and the subsequent swabbing of the
small portion of the cord left pendant
in a 1-500 solution of corrosive sub-
limate. The filth germs which cause
the disease enter the body by means
of the umbilical cord unless such pre-
cautions are taken. A piece of sur-
geon's silk should be bound around
the cord as close to the body of the
animal as possible. Then the sub-
limate solution should be applied to
the pendulous portion of the cord
twice daily until it drops off. The
colt should be born in a well-lighted
and ventilated stable, in a stall which
has been disinfected thoroughly and
bedded with clean, bright straw. Af-
ter the birth of the colt the stall should
be cleaned out and disinfected again,
while the litter should be burned.

RIGHT CARE OF DAIRY COWS

Expensive Practice to Permit Animals
to Get in Run-Down Condition
as Pastures Wane.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture.)

As pastures begin to wane it is often
the custom to permit the cows to get
in a run-down condition. This is an ex-
pensive practice. As the pastures give
out begin to increase other feeds so as
to keep the milk flow constant. Prepara-
tions should also be made to shelter
the animals from cold rains, sleet and
snow. More energy is consumed in
maintaining the body heat of the animal
exposed to severe weather than is
utilized in the production of milk
and butter.

HEAVES IS COMMON AILMENT

Annoying Disease of Horse Interferes
With Usefulness of Animal and
Detracts From Value.

Heaves is a very common and an-
noying disease of horses, interfering
seriously with the usefulness of the
animal, and consequently detracting
from its value. Mainly a disease of
old horses, it is essentially the result
of faulty feeding and working, espe-
cially hard pulling or fast driving when
the stomach is overloaded. Gross
feeders are frequently subjects of
heaves.

BAD PLACE FOR IMPLEMENTS

Wagon or Cultivator Should Not Be
Left in Open Field—Barn Is Al-
ways Available.

All outdoors is shed, but
the best place for a wagon or
cultivator when fine weather
days. If a regular place is
provided the implements are
more fre-

It is well to remember that no avia-
tor can do glorious things for his
country on the gas that is needlessly
burned for joy riding.

who never
place will
more fre-

the depart
obtained in the mine
from 1908 to 1916, inclusive. Earli-
ness is the most important single fac-
tor, according to the bulletin, in the
varietal adaptation of grain-sorghums
to the conditions obtaining in the high
plains of that section. Dwarfness is
the next most important factor, while
the combination of the two is extror-
dinary efficient in seasons of drought.
Dwarf mlo, Dawn (dwarf) kafir and
Sunrise (early) kafir have proved well-
adapted varieties, the first and second
named being especially well suited on
the high, dry plains.

For re-
ply to
citizens

Important That Newborn Foal Be
Given Protection From Cold—
Guard Against Disease.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture.)

Since the production of fall colts
seems to be gaining favor in many
horse-producing sections, as well as
in some sections where the production
of horses has been previously neg-
lected, it is desirable that these young-
sters be accorded every chance to be-
gin the winter season in the best pos-
sible conditions. Although they avoid
the fly evil, they are exposed to ex-
tremely cold weather and of necessity
must be maintained in stables most
of the time until the following grass
season.

Joint-ill, a germ disease, which
causes the deaths of hundreds of new-
born foals, should be controlled by
ligation or binding of the umbilical
cord as soon as possible after birth
and the subsequent swabbing of the
small portion of the cord left pendant
in a 1-500 solution of corrosive sub-
limate. The filth germs which cause
the disease enter the body by means
of the umbilical cord unless such pre-
cautions are taken. A piece of sur-
geon's silk should be bound around
the cord as close to the body of the
animal as possible. Then the sub-
limate solution should be applied to
the pendulous portion of the cord
twice daily until it drops off. The
colt should be born in a well-lighted
and ventilated stable, in a stall which
has been disinfected thoroughly and
bedded with clean, bright straw. Af-
ter the birth of the colt the stall should
be cleaned out and disinfected again,
while the litter should be burned.

RIGHT CARE OF DAIRY COWS

Expensive Practice to Permit Animals
to Get in Run-Down Condition
as Pastures Wane.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture.)

As pastures begin to wane it is often
the custom to permit the cows to get
in a run-down condition. This is an ex-
pensive practice. As the pastures give
out begin to increase other feeds so as
to keep the milk flow constant. Prepara-
tions should also be made to shelter
the animals from cold rains, sleet and
snow. More energy is consumed in
maintaining the body heat of the animal
exposed to severe weather than is
utilized in the production of milk
and butter.

HEAVES IS COMMON AILMENT

Annoying Disease of Horse Interferes
With Usefulness of Animal and
Detracts From Value.

Heaves is a very common and an-
noying disease of horses, interfering
seriously with the usefulness of the
animal, and consequently detracting
from its value. Mainly a disease of
old horses, it is essentially the result
of faulty feeding and working, espe-
cially hard pulling or fast driving when
the stomach is overloaded. Gross
feeders are frequently subjects of
heaves.

BAD PLACE FOR IMPLEMENTS

Wagon or Cultivator Should Not Be
Left in Open Field—Barn Is Al-
ways Available.

All outdoors is shed, but
the best place for a wagon or
cultivator when fine weather
days. If a regular place is
provided the implements are
more fre-

It is well to remember that no avia-
tor can do glorious things for his
country on the gas that is needlessly
burned for joy riding.

who never
place will
more fre-

the depart
obtained in the mine
from 1908 to 1916, inclusive. Earli-
ness is the most important single fac-
tor, according to the bulletin, in the
varietal adaptation of grain-sorghums
to the conditions obtaining in the high
plains of that section. Dwarfness is
the next most important factor, while
the combination of the two is extror-
dinary efficient in seasons of drought.
Dwarf mlo, Dawn (dwarf) kafir and
Sunrise (early) kafir have proved well-
adapted varieties, the first and second
named being especially well suited on
the high, dry plains.

For re-
ply to
citizens

Important That Newborn Foal Be
Given Protection From Cold—
Guard Against Disease.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture.)

Since the production of fall colts
seems to be gaining favor in many
horse-producing sections, as well as
in some sections where the production
of horses has been previously neg-
lected, it is desirable that these young-
sters be accorded every chance to be-
gin the winter season in the best pos-
sible conditions. Although they avoid
the fly evil, they are exposed to ex-
tremely cold weather and of necessity
must be maintained in stables most
of the time until the following grass
season.

Joint-ill, a germ disease, which
causes the deaths of hundreds of new-
born foals, should be controlled by
ligation or binding of the umbilical
cord as soon as possible after birth
and the subsequent swabbing of the
small portion of the cord left pendant
in a 1-500 solution of corrosive sub-
limate. The filth germs which cause
the disease enter the body by means
of the umbilical cord unless such pre-
cautions are taken. A piece of sur-
geon's silk should be bound around
the cord as close to the body of the
animal as possible. Then the sub-
limate solution should be applied to
the pendulous portion of the cord
twice daily until it drops off. The
colt should be born in a well-lighted
and ventilated stable, in a stall which
has been disinfected thoroughly and
bedded with clean, bright straw. Af-
ter the birth of the colt the stall should
be cleaned out and disinfected again,
while the litter should be burned.

RIGHT CARE OF DAIRY COWS

Expensive Practice to Permit Animals
to Get in Run-Down Condition
as Pastures Wane.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture.)

As pastures begin to wane it is often
the custom to permit the cows to get
in a run-down condition. This is an ex-
pensive practice. As the pastures give
out begin to increase other feeds so as
to keep the milk flow constant. Prepara-
tions should also be made to shelter
the animals from cold rains, sleet and
snow. More energy is consumed in
maintaining the body heat of the animal
exposed to severe weather than is
utilized in the production of milk
and butter.

HEAVES IS COMMON AILMENT

Annoying Disease of Horse Interferes
With Usefulness of Animal and
Detracts From Value.

Heaves is a very common and an-
noying disease of horses, interfering
seriously with the usefulness of the
animal, and consequently detracting
from its value. Mainly a disease of
old horses, it is essentially the result
of faulty feeding and working, espe-
cially hard pulling or fast driving when
the stomach is overloaded. Gross
feeders are frequently subjects of
heaves.

BAD PLACE FOR IMPLEMENTS

Wagon or Cultivator Should Not Be
Left in Open Field—Barn Is Al-
ways Available.

All outdoors is shed, but
the best place for a wagon or
cultivator when fine weather
days. If a regular place is
provided the implements are
more fre-

It is well to remember that no avia-
tor can do glorious things for his
country on the gas that is needlessly
burned for joy riding.

who never
place will
more fre-

the depart
obtained in the mine
from 1908 to 1916, inclusive. Earli-
ness is the most important single fac-
tor, according to the bulletin, in the
varietal adaptation of grain-sorghums
to the conditions obtaining in the high
plains of that section. Dwarfness is
the next most important factor, while
the combination of the two is extror-
dinary efficient in seasons of drought.
Dwarf mlo, Dawn (dwarf) kafir and
Sunrise (early) kafir have proved well-
adapted varieties, the first and second
named being especially well suited on
the high, dry plains.

For re-
ply to
citizens

Important That Newborn Foal Be
Given Protection From Cold—
Guard Against Disease.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture.)

Since the production of fall colts
seems to be gaining favor in many
horse-producing sections, as well as
in some sections where the production
of horses has been previously neg-
lected, it is desirable that these young-
sters be accorded every chance to be-
gin the winter season in the best pos-
sible conditions. Although they avoid
the fly evil, they are exposed to ex-
tremely cold weather and of necessity
must be maintained in stables most
of the time until the following grass
season.

Joint-ill, a germ disease, which
causes the deaths of hundreds of new-
born foals, should be controlled by
ligation or binding of the umbilical
cord as soon as possible after birth
and the subsequent swabbing of the
small portion of the cord left pendant
in a 1-500 solution of corrosive sub-
limate. The filth germs which cause
the disease enter the body by means
of the umbilical cord unless such pre-
cautions are taken. A piece of sur-
geon's silk should be bound around
the cord as close to the body of the
animal as possible. Then the sub-
limate solution should be applied to
the pendulous portion of the cord
twice daily until it drops off. The
colt should be born in a well-lighted
and ventilated stable, in a stall which
has been disinfected thoroughly and
bedded with clean, bright straw. Af-
ter the birth of the colt the stall should
be cleaned out and disinfected again,
while the litter should be burned.

RIGHT CARE OF DAIRY COWS

Expensive Practice to Permit Animals
to Get in Run-Down Condition
as Pastures Wane.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture.)

As pastures begin to wane it is often
the custom to permit the cows to get
in a run-down condition. This is an ex-
pensive practice. As the pastures give
out begin to increase other feeds so as
to keep the milk flow constant. Prepara-
tions should also be made to shelter
the animals from cold rains, sleet and
snow. More energy is consumed in
maintaining the body heat of the animal
exposed to severe weather than is
utilized in the production of milk
and butter.

HEAVES IS COMMON AILMENT

Annoying Disease of Horse Interferes
With Usefulness of Animal and
Detracts From Value.

Heaves is a very common and an-
noying disease of horses, interfering
seriously with the usefulness of the
animal, and consequently detracting
from its value. Mainly a disease of
old horses, it is essentially the result
of faulty feeding and working, espe-
cially hard pulling or fast driving when
the stomach is overloaded. Gross
feeders are frequently subjects of
heaves.

BAD PLACE FOR IMPLEMENTS

Wagon or Cultivator Should Not Be
Left in Open Field—Barn Is Al-
ways Available.

All outdoors is shed, but
the best place for a wagon or
cultivator when fine weather
days. If a regular place is
provided the implements are
more fre-

It is well to remember that no avia-
tor can do glorious things for his
country on the gas that is needlessly
burned for joy riding.

who never
place will
more fre-

the depart
obtained in the mine
from 1908 to 1916, inclusive. Earli-
ness is the most important single fac-
tor, according to the bulletin, in the
varietal adaptation of grain-sorghums
to the conditions obtaining in the high
plains of that section. Dwarfness is
the next most important factor, while
the combination of the two is extror-
dinary efficient in seasons of drought.
Dwarf mlo, Dawn (dwarf) kafir and
Sunrise (early) kafir have proved well-
adapted varieties, the first and second
named being especially well suited on
the high, dry plains.

For re-
ply to
citizens

Important That Newborn Foal Be
Given Protection From Cold—
Guard Against Disease.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture.)

Since the production of fall colts
seems to be gaining favor in many
horse-producing sections, as well as
in some sections where the production
of horses has been previously neg-
lected, it is desirable that these young-
sters be accorded every chance to be-
gin the winter season in the best pos-
sible conditions. Although they avoid
the fly evil, they are exposed to ex-
tremely cold weather and of necessity
must be maintained in stables most
of the time until the following grass
season.

Joint-ill, a germ disease, which
causes the deaths of hundreds of new-
born foals, should be controlled by
ligation or binding of the umbilical
cord as soon as possible after birth
and the subsequent swabbing of the
small portion of the cord left pendant
in a 1-500 solution of corrosive sub-
limate. The filth germs which cause
the disease enter the body by means
of the umbilical cord unless such pre-
cautions are taken. A piece of sur-
geon's silk should be bound around
the cord as close to the body of the
animal as possible. Then the sub-
limate solution should be applied to
the pendulous portion of the cord
twice daily until it drops off. The
colt should be born in a well-lighted
and ventilated stable, in a stall which
has been disinfected thoroughly and
bedded with clean, bright straw. Af-
ter the birth of the colt the stall should
be cleaned out and disinfected again,
while the litter should be burned.

RIGHT CARE OF DAIRY COWS

Expensive Practice to Permit Animals
to Get in Run-Down Condition
as Pastures Wane.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture.)

As pastures begin to wane it is often
the custom to permit the cows to get
in a run-down condition. This is an ex-
pensive practice. As the pastures give
out begin to increase other feeds so as
to keep the milk flow constant. Prepara-
tions should also be made to shelter
the animals from cold rains, sleet and
snow. More energy is consumed in
maintaining the body heat of the animal
exposed to

